LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

There are several United States Senators who have no right to sit as judges on the impeachment of President Johnson. At least seven or eight of them have no right to do so. We believe that two-thirds, if not nearly all of them, have no right to do so. A movement was lately made in Congress contemplating the impeachment of a Judge of the Supreme Court for having, as it was reported, expressed the opinion that the reconstru law is unconstitutional. The ground taken was that a judge has no right to announce an opinion in advance upou a matter that may come before him for trial. And we law had been declared constitutional, he all know that jurymen before being qualiwould not have made the slightest opposified to sit in a case are required to swear tion to Mr. Stanton a reinstatement in ofthat they have not expressed an opinion

Certainly it is notorious that a portion of the Senators who are to try the impeachment of President Johnson have declared strongly, even upon the floor of the Senate, that he ought to be impeached. Are such Senators fit to act as judges or jurors upon his impeachment? Is not their doing this a violation of mankind s established ideas of justice? Doesn't it make them moral if not legal perjurers? Is it not against the common sense and abborrent to the heart and mind of the

We say, and surely the world must say, that all those Senators who have expressed the opinion, publicly or privately, that President Johnson should be impeached and ejected from office, onght by every rule of justice to be excluded from any participation in the trial of impeachment They disgrace themselves and shame justice hy seeking or even consenting to take part in the trial. They ought to be imneached themselves. This whole proceeding is as vile and villanous a mockery as ever was practised by any villanous deliberative body or by any individual vil-

lican party has distinguished itself in many ways during its short and stormy tence, modesty is not one of them. It claims among other things all the virtne, all the morality, and all the wisdom of the country, but its longest and londest claim is that it saved the life of the nation. From Snmner down to Jack Hamilton, from Butler up to Sherman, from Horace Greeley to Anna Dickinson, the poliroons and the brave men, the men and the women, groan ont in deep bass and squeak in shrill treble that the rebels struck at the life of the nation, and that they, the aforesaid pinks of virtne, courage, and wisdom, saved it. Is either

The Southern States supposed themse ves, rightly or wrongly, to be oppressed bly, they attempted to withdraw from it. They never did attempt in any way to do anything more. They never sought to revent the remaining States from keeping free and united people, an independent nation, to the very full, as strong as it is now and inconceivably stronger than it is British nation destroyed when we separated from it? Will its life be taken when Anstralia sets up for herself? If Ireland. itself, were to attain independence, would the British Empire cease to exist? Its pride would be hart, it would have a troablesome neighbor, it would lose some population, but would its life be lost? The question answers itself. The life of this nation has never been directly attacked nnless by those Republicans themselves, who are threatening the only truly valuable part of its life, in attacking its constitutional liberry. When they succeed in centralizing our government, and making freedom no loager possible, they, and no oth-

blinding ourselves to the truth, admitting the Republican view that the rebels were Ittacking the life of the nation by wishing no longer to form a part of it, have those paragons of all virtue and wisdom saved it? Undoubtedly the Republican party fenght in the ranks, and Democratic Generals got worse slaughtered at Washington than in the field. Undoubtedly that party has had control of the whole government of the States which the result of the war put in their power as well as of the rest. Have they so used it as to save Have they brought back into the Union the States which the armies delivered over to them? If not, how have they saved it? We rather think they had better give up at destroying life, but it would go hard with them to be obliged to show where they ever saved any. They have destroyed individual life enough to bring mourning and suffering into half the families in the land. They have destroyed the life of all the States which seceded, and are so acting as to make resurrection impossible nutil of the people. Let us hope the wake up to that fact before Novem

Gen, Grant steruly rejected the applications of hundreds of persons during the war for permission to bring cotton from within the limits of the Confederacy. His sternness purported to be the sternness of virtne. But it turns out that he granted permits to various persons to do what he wouldn't let others do and received a stipulated percentage for the favoritism. He should have been cashiered. He should now be cashiered. So long as he isn't cashiered, instice demands a victim.

Look at Grant's perfldy towards the President. Look at his cotton transacman or an bonest man. " What sort of stuff is in him out of which to make a Presi-

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday said that the people of Chicago were to esemble last evening to impeach the a Chicago mob?

Gen. Grant's perfidy towards the President has given already and is likely to give hereafter more trouble than a thousand Grants are worth. Seldom has an act of treachery cost the nation so

The President had no other purpose in regard to the tenure-of-office law than to bave the question of its constitutionality adjudicated by the Supreme Court. With this view he desired that Gen. Grant, the acting Secretary of War at the time, should

ither hold the office against Mr. Stanton until a judicial decision could be obtained or resign in season to enable the President to appoint some one in his place who and unequivocally that he would do either the one or the other. If he had kept his word, the question would have gone at once to the Court, and that tribunal would ere new have rendered a decision. To that decision, whatever it might have been, the President would quietly have conformed his course of action. If the

But General Grant basely betrayed the President. He falsified his word. He neither resigned the Secretaryship of War o enable the President to appoint a sucessor, nor held the office till the question that the President desired adjudicated contrary, he induced the President to elieve that he would do one or the other. ntil it was too late to appoint a succes ue man's perfidy. The subject of impeachment is agitating and convulsing the nation. Hundreds of thousands of men are starting up all over the country and ess, which, in this season of deep danger and almost universal distress, should e devoted to the wise legislation which be welfare if not the continued existence of the Republic demands, must be given. perhaps for months, to a bitter conflict pon the subject of impeachment, impairing, if not destroying, the national finances, annihilating the credit of the govern-

will ontlive this generation, and culminating very possibly in awful carnage. General Grant's lie to the President no doubt destined to be, on account of its consequences, the most famous and celedistinguished by that lie than by all his

ment, creating sectional hostilities that

The United States Sepate has passed the appolementary reconstruction bill by a vote of 2- to 6. This, we believe, is the seventh or eighth reconstruction bill that the Senate has passed, and we presume that the House of Representatives will pass it after making it even strong-minded and the weak-minded, the worse than it is, if worse be possible. Every feature of it is directly in the in terest of the negroes.

The bill provides that a majority of the votes cast, instead of a majority of the votes registered, shall decide electious, so that the negroes shall not be defeated, as they lately were in Alahama, by being too lazy to go to the polls. It provides that registered voters may vote in auy part of a State on making affidavit or giving other satisfactory evidence that they have registered, though we all know that the affidavit of nineteen-twentieths or ninety-nine up the old name and the old organization hundredths of the Sonthern negroes are among themselves. If the rebels had succeeded in their full purpose of indepen- where registration is required as a condidence, the United States then as hefore, tion of white men's voting, they are dedistricts where they register, even though they swear fifty oaths upon the subject The provision adopted by the Senate has no other purpose than to encourage perjury, fraud, and imposition. Mr. Davis moved to require four scrutinizers in each county to guard the purity of the elections, but the motion was voted down. The Senate has no idea of letting negro qualifications and negro votes be scru-

> will be inflicted upon the South by Congress remains to be seen. The whole of the laws passed for the government of that section are an ontrage and a broad

There is a question of constitution gress. The President contends that he ers, will have destroyed the life of the has the power under the Constitution to remove a member of his Cabinet, and that since called to his account, in the merce Congress cannot take it from him. Con- pary hope that an eager autograph seeker gress denies that he has the power, and proceeds to impeach him for an attempt to exercise it. He expects and demands that the question of authority shall be de- of Poe-to charge that he was not honor

cided by the Supreme Court. The decison belongs of course to that tribunal The Legislative department of the government has as little right as the baving first liquidated this particula ing a final decision as to the extent of its or that he criminally did not leave estate own authority. If the Senatc has even a decent regard for appearances, it will not such demands. This may be true, but proceed to try the pending impeachment or a violation of the tenure-of-office law of the law can be obtained from the Court Such a decision can no doubt be obtained within a short time, and, till then, the Senate must wait or encounter the stern indignation and the wrathful rebuke of the people of the country.

Alas that smidst the greatest naonal distresses and the direst perils of national bankruptcy, we must have millions and millions of lazy black panpers quartered upon us for support. We see monstrous evil. It is all the time rapidly increasing. Its magnitude is frightful, The number of the paupers becomes greater and greater with every passing month, shall embrace the whole black population of the Sonth. We have no hope, that, in a year from this time, one negro in a hun-

dred will earn his victuals. How can the country ever prosper, how can it even continue to exist, with such a monntain mass of black pauperism crush ing out its soul and life?

Fertile of resource is the President. Jerk him up by the heels and he lights on his feet by a double sommersault. - Nash

Gen. Grant, unfortunately for himself. comes awkwardly down upon another

In° a skyrocketty letter of Victor Hugo to Garibaldi, he sayse "There was a lyre in the tent of Achilles." Doesn't he mean Ulysses? and, if so, which Ulysses? and what kind of lyre?

If Grant ever loomed up in men's eyes, it was only because he moved in a

[For the Louisv'tle Journal.] CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CYNIC

Horace Greeley writes for Bonner's Ledger, and, no donbt, judging from the proprietor's liberality, gets well paid for it. In a recent communication of Mr. Grecley's, upon the subject of begging, that minent philosopher (?) gives the following quotation to the public.

A gushing youth once wrote me to this DEAR SIR Among your literary treas

ures, you have doubless preserved several autographs of our country's late lamented poet, lidgar A. Poc. If so, and you can spure one, please inclose it to me, and receive the thanks of yours, truly." I promptly responded as follows

og protest), aud you may have it That autograph, I regret to say, remains on my hands, and is still for sale at the criginal price, despite the lapse of time and the depreciation of our currency.

It is unfortunately true that Poe's life was illy speut, and that his career furnished a wretched example of gratitude to his benefactors-that the invisible spirit of wine crazed his brain, and that he tentimes drained the dregs of bitter charity-that he was huffetted about upon the varying tide of life, sometimes floating, but oftener stranded-now buoyed up with hope and theu weighed down with despair-and that he ended his mortal career in a hospital, at the early age of thirty-eight, in a pitiable condition, brought about by his own excesses. And this is but a repetition of the old story of the wreck of human hopes:
"Shipwrecked upon a kingdom where no pity,

o, friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me. limosl no grave allowed me. like the lily. Il hang my head and perlsh."- H. VIII.

While it is melancholy to contemplate these fearful, terrible things, it is also painful to realize the fact that the reputation of Poe as a poet never obtained until he was in the grave. That he was not permitted to hear his praises sung, nor, what is most dear to all the actors on the stage of life, to receive the homage and applause which ring the echo of fame. His literary reputation was resurrected from his sepulchre, where it had been entombed with his mortal remains and sodded down by the leaden weight rated lie of all history. He will be more of the world's indifference. The gentle words of Lowell, Willis, and Griswold, forgiving all his faults and spreading o'er his grave the mantle of their love and charity, gave the first impetus to the poshumons tame of Poe, and no library is

> Perhaps, had a less wretched fate been dained by an inscrutable Providence, Edgar A. Poe would have been a much less reckless man. It is not for us, however, to cavil and peradventure against the mysterious ways of the Everlasting harvesting a goodly portion of the world's wealth, and, rich in years and reputation, had been gathered to his fathers, the melancholy spectacle would not have been afforded of an outlawed note for a pitiable enm, perhaps, originally a bastard charity, hawked about at a nominal value, as

> autograph! Mr. Greeley kas heen successful in acquiring a competence and some reputaion. He has philosophized his way from obscnri'y and pennry to fame and wealth. What with untiring, industry, ultra opinas, and an obstinate affectation for attered hat, old white overcoat, and be raggled breeches, he has succeeded in tablishing an identity alike indisputable whether in New York, in Amsterdam, or he Sandwich Islands. He would be known on the Boulevards des Italiens, or on each of the seven hills of Rome, and whether spouting at Exeter Hall in Loudon or ecturing in the "Cradle of Liberty" at Juston. He has a reputation for philanthropy, philosophy, charity, and a large reportion of other virtues. He is gener ally supposed to speak ex cathedra upor all matters involved in the amclioration of the miseries of human life. He dictates and directs generally upon all these af fairs. What a pity it is that Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding his special reputation should have so far tempted his cupidity a to drag up from the slumbering remi niscences of the past the unfortunate ob ligation of an unhappy human being long

would pay twenty-five dollars for it! The effect of such a proposition is un necessarily to cast a slur on the memory able and prompt in the payment of his obligations, and that it was inexcusable as well as vicious in him to die without Executive to assume the power of mak- promissory note which Mr. Greeley holds, erough behind him wherewith to settl nevertheless many men die under equally unfortunate circumstances, leaving widows and orphans and promissory notes unprovided for. If the majority of these wayward mortals could have a fame res urrected for them that would make their autographs valuable commodities, and could arrange such a future or prospective value to them, it would indeed he :

'new way to pay old debts."

It is well known that Mr. Greelev is not in want, and nothing out pressing necessity could excuse such a transaction. Is it possible that he has degenerated into a huckster, and thus allowed a private pique, perhaps long cherished, to show ts unhallowed head at this fate day! Is there no forgiveness, and does revenge laim its tribute beyond the grave? Are such the teachings of philosophy, and the corollary to charity, faith, hope, and love? Is there no allowance to be made for the weakness of human nature, and no pity for the unfortunates, who, in the wisdom demned to suffer for the moral benefit of the example? Health is only appreciated by the pain of sickness, wealth hy poverty, death. Some suffer that others may en joy, and it is not meet that those who are fortunate should bear down in their pride upon those who are the reverse. It is expected of the elect to take advantage of their availability by alleviating the sor rows and ministering to the wants of hose who are in need; and kind words go

l'oe's life was a hell apon earth, and let s trust an all-wise Providence will tem ner and discriminate the mysterious strange being, full of waywardness and the subtleties of passion. His caree stemed to have been his fate, and, accord-

ing to the Shaksperian maxim, "all un- THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS. voided is the doom of destiny!" It wil e observed from the following stauza of his poem "Israfel" (the sweet-voiced an gel of the Koran's heaven) that Poe was enly sensible of his own conditiou:

I could dwell here Israfel ain dwell, and he where I, ain dwell, and he where I, e might not sing to wildly well horizin nelody, hile a belder note than this might swell mm my lyre within the sky!

Parhaps Mr. Greeley may be fortunate ough, when called away from his nselness on earth, to leave but few evilences of pecuniury dereliction, and thus woid having his paper protested to his executors for non-payment. Short accounts make long friends, even in the of the substance he may have left behind iim. Poe went to his grave literally

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

—HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN—
WHAT IS HIS DUTY IN THE PRES-

ENT EMERGENCY.

DAVIESS COUNTY, Feb. 22, 1868. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
The people of this district have learned The people of this district have learned with indignation and keen regret that Congless has refused to admit Houorable John Young Brown, whom we elected by so large a majority at the special election held in Keutucky last spring. This feeling, as far as I can learn, is universal, and is manifested not only by those who supported Mr. Brown but even by those who yoted against him. Could we appease our just resentment by returning Mr. Brown its Congress was would do so by viving him. voted against him. Could we appease our just resentment by returning Mr. Brown to Congress, we would do so by giving him an increased majority over all opposition that might be brought against him. With this indignation at the shabby treatment cur candidate has received, we unite in a sentiment of profound contempt for his corponent, the man who has endeavored to palm himself off as the representative of the District, and who had a majority of three or four thousand against him. three or four thousand against him.

We have now learned that Mr. Brown
has heen refused his seat on the grounds
of dieloyalty, and that Mr. Smith was not

of disloyally, and that Mr. Smith was not centitled to step into his place hecause he did not receive a majority of the votes east. The question is now, what is the proper corrse to be pursued by our people in this emergency? The writer of this is a warm and zealous supporter of Mr. Brown, yet I feel there can be no doubt that Congress would reject Mr. Brown again should the records of the district resolved him. The would reject Mr. Brown again should the people of the district re-elect him. The case of John Wilkes, in the British Parliament, furnishes an example of a person rejected by the Parliament, nud again re-elected by the people and returned to Parliament. His competitor, although he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, yet was admitted to the seat; and will not this inevitably be the case should Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith run this race over. We are aware of the fact that the Committee on Elections did not adopt the example of Wilkes as a precedent, but their action can be easily foreseen. They are too much accustomed to such affairs now to care a whit what we should think of their action. Of one thing we can be perfectly satisfied, and that is, the certainty that Mr. Brown will not be admitted to a seat in the present Congress. Should the Governor of Kentucky issue a writ of election for a Congressman in this now excused the crime of the absence of district, and Mr. Brown insist on being selected, he certainly would be chosen: but he would not get the seat, and his expenses, per diem, and mileage would not he paid. Congress would no doubt give the seat to his opponent, whoever he might be. Should Mr. Brown again be a candidate, then we insist the Governor should not order another election, but let the matter etand in statu quo, and thus not place it in the hands of Cougress to admit a radical from the district. Better have un representative than to have one whom the people do not want; better, far better, to have no representative itan to have

the people do not want, better, lar better, to have no representative than to have Mr. Smith, or any other of like ilk.

In this emergency we look with auxious interest to the course that Mr. Brown may think he ought to pursue. It would certainly be gratifying to his pride and highly complimentary to him for the people to the people and what to the Democracy uld be give them for this expression of their confidence and sympathy? None whatever. He could not represent us; he could not give us the benefit of his services; he could not aid the great demands of the party in Congress; he could be of no service to the President in his death-

ike struggles with the fanatical party in The radical party in Congress ridicule the idea that they had no right to refuse
Mr. Brown a seat. Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the Committee on Elections, to he infinite amusement of the Hous loted a verse which he said had bee ed in the British Parliament two hun-ed years ago, by a member, in allusion Charles II., as follows:

The quotation, coming from the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, one of the most influential of the dominant party, has a great deal more meaning in party, has a great deal more meaning in it than mere ridicule and desire to excite merriment. Now, the people look to Mr. Brown in this emergency with intense interest. The choice of the District, the pride and ornament of his constituents, "the bellweather of the tlock", we look to him not to get us into an embarrassed situation which we cannot recede from after having once entered into. We know too well our noble, taleuted, and patriotic representative will do nothing that in his judgment will not redound to Lat in his judgment will not redound to he true interests of his constituency, as well as to his State, his country, and his

ring, and let us elect some other Reprisentative who is as stendily attached the meeting and constitutional principle as himself. Yours truly,

DEMOCRAT.

MINNE HA-HA. - Iu the Ilistorical Mag me tor January a letter is given in Mr. L. T. Prescott, the grandson o cux chief, and a mau well known the West, and thoroughly conversant with the Sicux language. He writes about the word "Minne-ha-ha," which Lougfellow has immortalized in his Hiawatha, and

Minne-ha-ha is not an English word, o guage, as is supposed by the whites Sioux language. the Sioux language.

It was erroneously interpreted and made known to the whites by some white nan or person that was not acquainted with the Sioux language.

It was interpreted and made known as 'Laughing-water,' which is not correct, and it should be corrected through the process.

ress. The real meaning of the words Minne a ba is "Water-falls"—the word Minne is

Vater," and ha-ha is "Falls, the act o The person that interpreted and made it known us "Langhing-water," must have understood the words ha-ha as "ha-ha, when we laugh." [In] the words ha-ha, in the Sioux lan-

range, the letter "a" is spoken as in "Hate," "Haste," &c.; and in the Euglish larguage, the words baha, "when we laugh," the letter "a" is spoken as in "lar," "father," &c. The words "Laugh." g-water,' therefore, would not corres-ond with the words Minne-ba-ha, as it is ttered and spelled in the Sioux lan-To read and spell the words "Laugh-To read and spell the words "Laughing water," in the Sioux language, it would read and spell thus: Minne-cra-era, which is not proper and would not be appropriate in the Sioux lauguage, Minue-era-era, or "Laughing-water," would also personify the Fall, which cannot be done very well—that is, to be appropriate to the Sioux language.

he Sioux language.

red cruelty to animals in New York.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868

[From "Roughlag It In Crete." (From "Roughlog the Crete.")
The biscuits were eaten, and the sunshine had become very hot, inducing some to sleep, whilst it made others very wakeful and quarrelsome, when there arrived a breathless messenger to summon our ina breathless messenger to summon our lu-stant aid. The enemy's attack had been renewed with strong reinforcements. Kurakas was hard pressed, and there was no danger for any other pass, as Reschid Pasha had concentrated his strength be-Pasha had concentrated his strength before the pass of Tylissos. It we were only quick enough, we should be able to take the enemy in flank. No need was there of another word, or that the messenger should finish his message, if he had any more to say. The lads sarrang to their teet, the chiefs mounted their mules, and overy one hurried forward, as though run ning for a prize.

A mean must have strong breath and wir limbs to keep up with the standard-

A men must have strong oreath whit wiry limbs to keep up with the standard-bearers, or the little group tollowing closely at their heels. We dived into one rusine and climbed out another, slipped over rocks and trampled through prickly bushes, rocks and trampled through prickly bushes, until the troops had fairly distanced their commanders. Yet these last were riding us only sure-footed Cretan mules could have been riddeu. Now some little shepherd boy, high up above us, cried out in a shrill voice: "This way, patriots!" or "Turnto the right, patriots!" or practical directions. Then it was a refngee family called to us from the rocks with all their might, saying: "God bless the Christian arms!" We could presently hear a sharp fusilade crackling and echoing in the pass insilade crackling and echoing in the pass of Tylissos. Faster ran the men, with a warlike murmur, rather than a distinct cheer, passing from end to end of the col-

Lconidas Petroupoulaki had pressed areful of himself and not to ran into m eorge Petroupoulaki had been told to main by the side of his chief, but had ipped forward little by little, impatient follow his father, and at the east ascent, hen the sound of the musketry was ud and when stray hullets came singing loud and when stray hullets came singing over our heads, every one kept as good a pace as his strength would allow. We entered upon the seene of action just as Leonidas, with a body of volunteers, was crossing the ravine which flanks the pass of Tylissos. The head of our column had delivered a volley to let friends and foes know of its arrival, and thenceforward seah wards she can mark to be conducted. each main as he came into line or found

each main as he came into line or found a convenient resting place out of the line, opened fire independently.

I cannot easily describe the field of battle, nor can I give you any clear notion of the movements on either side. Whilst we could see Heracleon on the seashore, seemingly at our very feet, and could distinguish mountain toos at an immense distinguish mountain toos at an immense disnguish mountain tops at an immense dis-ance, there was great difficulty in making of even the so called plain, and an atmosphere which made objects at 5,000 yards one was though at 500, we were often puz-led as to where the Turks had goue or whether the Christians were following whether the Christians were following them. Nevertheless, it was an exciting speciacle. Up the opposite hillside there moved a column of Turks, pressing forward, and we could hear their furious shouts above the crash of muskerry.

But the attack died away, like a wave losing its force on level saud. Karakas had arrived in time to make a powerful diversion, and Karoneas began to recover the ground which he had lost. There was a leuder discharge of muskerry from our

the ground which he had lost. There was a leuder discharge of musketry from our rocky advantage point to the southward; the Christiaus advanced with ringing cheers, and we could see the Turkish banners waver and fall back. Faster and faster they retreat. They are in full flight. There is a shout of triumph on every side: "Victory to the Cross!" And now our fire ceases, for we can no longer distinguish frieud from foe, whilst down toward the plain goes crackling a brisk usilnde. The Turkish irregulars fly with goat was activity, whilst their disciplined troops move more slowly and fire at intervals during the retreat. We who are high up can see that our friends below had end. But the Cretans have warmed to eir work, and they push forward with ud shonts until they have reached the

owermost range of rock.

There they must pause, as we can well iscern, for the guns and the cavalry will er their progress. So it turns out in a very few minutes. There are white puffs t smoke, and there is a whizzing of hells from the Turkish reserve. Then ome horsemen move quickly forwarl, nd some Egyptian infantry, in white uni-orms, come charging up toward the sum-nit of the pass. The Christians fall back from these new assailants, though not without a murdcrous fire to protect their ctreat. The Egyptians charge resolutely on, and there is again a fusilade from our ide of the valley. Yielding step by step, he Karoneas and Karaks move slowly out of reach. No bayouet charge can last all light and when the enemy had lost his reath and our men have spent their amnuntion, the battle is over. The battle is the remainder a sufficient of the second are been expected. It was nearly a outh before the Turks of Heracleon and any uniter states. nade any further atlempt to explore My-optamo, and their loss on April 19th, al-

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

Examining Trial Watved .- Hanks, who over the head with a pistol, on the last, waived an examining trial yesterday anorning. He gave bail in the sum of three thousand dollars to appear at the next October term of the Franklin Circuit Court — Frankfort Yeoman, 26th.

Mr. Paniel Swigert has sold his celebra d Lorse Lancaster, five years old, by exitation, dam Blue Bonuet, by imported edgeford, to a gentleman of New York, \$5,000. Lancaster has appeared free on record—beating Lee Paul and two ers over the Association Course, near

ton Observer, 26th.

Monday last was county court day in Winchester, and about 600 head of cattle were in the market, which were mostly of an inferior grade. The best in the market sold for \$7 per hundred, the inferior qualities selling rather lower than heretofore. Broke mules sold well—averaging a little the rise of \$300 per pair. Horses were selling better than usual.—Ib.

A larger number of horses are in train-ng in this section for the spring races han has been known for many years.—Ib. Our farmers say there is no sign of : prospect for wheat this year. The wheat has all frozen out, leaving the fields perfectly bare. As our farmers have met with but little success in sowing spring wheat they have no faith in it. We will be entirely without a wheat crop this year. ad will have to do on coru dodgers for - Versailles Kentuckian, 25th.

The Prosbyterians of this place have been holding a revival for the past week. Six or eight conversions have been made. We learn that the meeting will close this

The losses by fire in the United States uring January, caused by conflagration during January, caused by configuration, each destroying property valued at \$20,000 or over, are reported at \$5,419,000 as ecompared with \$,013,000 losses during January, 1867. In January, 1868, the largest fires were at Chicago, and out of the \$5,449,000 losses reported, \$4,230,000 were in that city. During last month there adelphia of which the losses were estimated at more than \$20,000 in any one

The United States agl. tsaac N. Cooke.

In the U. S Supreme Court, on a cer-tificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, the defor the Southern District of Ohio, the de-tendant is indicted for embezzling from public moneys in his custody as paymast-er of the army, the sum of \$190,000, while stationed at Cincinnati, in September, 1862. It appears from the indictment that he had in his custody \$1,000,000. On the trial below, the Court were divided on the following questions: Whether the dein such capacity, by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1846, entitled "An act to provide for the proper organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safethe Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, and transfer and disbursement of
the public revenue," or by any other
Act of Congress specified in the
several counts, charged with
the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, within the
meaning of the act named, and amenable
to the penalties of the six-renth section
thereof. Whether the indictment is not
insufficient in law, for want of certainty
in its average as in this what in addition in its averments, in this; that in ad litiin its averments, in this; that in addition to the allegations, that certain specified and enumerated acts of Congress, seforth by their title and date of approval, by virtue of which it is alleged that the defendant had been and was intrusted with the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money mentioned; it is alleged and averred that the defendant was so intusted with the money by virtue of diverses. tusted with the money by virtue of diversorber acts and parts of acts of Congress, without any other or further proof thereof. Whether the defendant is amenable to be indicted and punished under the ble to be indicted and punished under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act specified, by reason of the acts of embezzlement charged, touching money in his possession exclusively by virtue of acts of Congress of a date subsequently to the approval of the act named. Whether the several counts of the indictment are not insufficient in law, that, in their material allegations the initial letters "U.S." are used and substituted for certain words, without which words, expressed or im-plied, the allegations would be unintelli-gible and without legal effect; and whether the letters "U. S." are used in the indict ment, have in law a known and determi nate meaning, such as warrants them to be used in criminal pleadings, as in this ndictment, in the place of words (United States). These questions will be decided by the opinion of the Conrt on the appeal.

New York Tribune, 21st.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S STABLES.

The stables which contain the blooded stock of Commodore Coruclius Varderbilt are in Fourth street, just out of Broadway. The front of the building is of brown stone, plainly and substantially built, and has two entrances, one for carriages, and the other for workmen and visitors. Directly from the entrance is a long hall-way, paved with small cobble stones, and n which are the hydrants used for washing the horses and carriages. Following his passage you enter the hippodrome of stand the carriages, buggies, wagons, and leighs. An oblong track of sawdust is to be found here also, in which the horses are exercised by small boys enborses are exercised by small boys engaged for that purpose. On the right front of the building is the harness room, and everything in it looks as most as new pin. Directly nucler this room, as new pin. The property of noninterconditions in the nuclear policy of noninterconditions in the nuclear policy of noninterconditions and advantage of adopting the system. ollowing a stepway for lorses, is a large and well-ventilated stable, and at the exemple end of the hippodrome are two stly animals that the Commodore val-s as the "apple of his eye," Mountain y, and Mountain Girl, the name of each | European courts being painted in large letters over the door. The stable, altogether, contains seven horses, tive of which are of very great value, Mountain Boy, the horse ated, when it was thought a match would one of which he has ever been known made the surest driving. The time mad in the heats averaged 2:22 and Mountain Girl, in color and build, is a perfect match for Mountain Boy, and sho has made her mile in 2:35. Fost Boy, a horse well known to many, is a beautifu blood-bay, long, clean, and slenderly built, with a hright, intelligent eye, and a head that would answer as a m painter. The Boy is getting along in year now, but care and attention keep his scund. He has made the half-mile pole with his old mate, Plow Boy, in 1:10. The next of the favorites is the bay mare Boston Girl. She is a stout, short, and powerfully-built animal, with every indication of great endurance, with an eye like a gazelle, and an ear as delicate in its outlines as that of a mouse. She has accomplished her mile in 2:30. By the side of this animal stands the Jeffers colt, side of this animal stands the Jeffers colt, a pretty little bay, of great power, but whose speed has pever yet been tested sufficiently to make it public. He has, however, given evidences that he will one day make for himself a Lame and a fame that will not disgrace his blood. These two animals are the chosen of the Commodore's heart for sleighing, and behind their swift heels the old gentleman, hale and hearty, may be seen enough the road and hearty, may be seen enjoying the road with as much gusto as ever. The other two horses, comprising the number, are a pair of handsome browns, and are only ed as estriage horses. Commodore Van-

o believes that gentlemen should enjoy A Curious Story.—A letter from Mid-and City, Michigan, in the East Saginaw Enterprise, tells a curious story. Some fax years ago a yourg husband and wife ook up their abode at Muskegon. After erat mouths a young man, whose same given as Charley C., came to town, and, process of time, cloped with the young te, the guilty pair settling at Midland, ere they have passed for man and wife r the last five years, and accumulated usiderable property. In the meantime r. V. came to Midland with a dashing pung grass widow for a wife, with whom seems C. got acquainted. About Christ-nes, C. sold all his property and left lown, telling his "wife" (if such she ever ras) that he was going to a certain place in Illinois which offered large infuce-ments. He returned several times not

ments. He returned several times not laving got things to his liking, his last visit being about two weeks ago.

About this time Mrs. V. desired to visit friends at Lansing, and did so, being abundantly supplied with funds. After she had been there several days, V. got suspicious and went there, only to fud that C, and his wife were married the lay before and gone to parts unknown. She, however, had left for V.'s perusal a very allectionate coistle, saying, among other ectionate epistle, saying, among other ngs, that she should care well for the an. The story, as most others, has its

took occasion to denounce one of the laces of amusement in Boston. Whereup n the manager gave him a compliment ry season ticket, with a letter of thanks, in which he stated that it was the cheap-est and best advertisement he had ever

veu intimated to him on the morning o

is return home that it would be the hap-piest event of her life if he would permit

ARE THE INITIALS U.S. KNOWN TO THE CHINESE AND MR. BURTHE TRIAL FOR PREACTING THE LINGAME'S MISSION.

It has already been announced that Mr. York Times show how this appointment tok Times show how this appointment came to be made and accepted.

Mr. Burlingame, as American Minister, gave the Chinese Government ample proof of his diplomatic ability and of his sincere friendliness to China. He took the lead in urging the adoption of what is known as the co-operative policy, by which the antonomy of that country has been guaruntied, and the old method of extorting concessions by menace and force ing concessions by menace and force has been discarded. He drew up a paper construing the doubtful passages in the treaties, which has been accepted by all the members of the diplomatic body at l'ekin. He successfully opposed the concession of territory in the neighborhood of the scaparis to forcin powers. He pro-Chinese Government to employ Mr. Pumpilly to make a thorough examination of the coal mines of Northern China. of the coal mines of Northern China. He precured the grant for the submarine telegraph from Canton to Nintsing. He has constantly aided the missionaries in their work, has used all his inflaeuce to promote the study of the Europeau languages and the natural sciences in Pekin, and has induced the Chinese Government to employ foreigners in its castom houses and in other departments of the civil server.

and in other departments of the civil ser-Early in November, Mr. Burlingame informed the Chinese Government that he intended to resign his post and return to his country. It was attempted, unsuc-cessfully, to dissnade him from this pur-pose. Finding him resotnte, Prince Knug tendered him the compliment of a farewell

dinner.
All the members of the Council of For-All the members of the Council of Foreign Affairs were present. Several mandarins spoke of the great service which Mr. Burlingame had done China during his visit to Europe and this country in 1805. Mr. Burlingame answered that he would always be ready to say a good word for their country when the chance should present itself to him.

The idea of the embassy seems to have the characteristic of the country when the chance the characteristic of the embassy seems to have the characteristic of the country when the characteristic of the country is the characteristic of the characteristic o

beeu suggested by these speeches. The Iuspector Geueral of Customs and the Sceretary of the British Legation were consulted, and two days after the dinner "should be placed in all respects on a footing of the highest respectability." Mr. Burlingame placed his resignation as American Minister in the hands of Dr. Williams, his Secretary of Legation. A

bears the great seal of the Empire.

The ends which the Chinese Government had in view in this appointment are easily understood. It is only the logical result of the opening of their ports to European merchants, the toleration of missions, the reception of envoys at Pekin, the encouragement given to the introduction of European learning and manners, and the employment of Europeans in the civil service. The Chinese Government, having hopelessly drifted away from its other policy of nonintercourse, is carsighted enough to see the necessi game as its first ambassador, it has seeu ed the services of a man thoroughly con versant with its situation, needs, and wishes, and fitted by long training in diplomacy to represent it efficiently in the corded in its history.

Mr. Builingame left Pekin on the mornbe made between him and Dexter, is a hright bay of medium size, well and firmly put together, with clean, slender limbs, and a splendid barrel; his head although not the pretticst part of him, is well made, and contains a soft clear eye. The best time this horse has yet reviewed were in privately as a send to that city for an armed escent to

ortunately, they were not attacked. Mr. Burlingame probably sailed from Shanghae for San Francisco on the 15th.
After spending some time at Washington,
he will visit the capitals of England,
France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Italy,
Spain, Portugal, Doumark, Swedeu, Norway, and Francisco

HOW GENERAL LEE TOLD JEFF

From Edwin De Leon's Letters in the N. Y. C ti-And here, an interesting little episode relating to General Lee, whom I have

never since seen, may not be out of Immediately after receiving my ap-cintment I was with the President, in his with a telegraphic despatch haud, and, calmly addressing Mr. Davis, said: "I have some news from Savaunah, Mr. President." Mr. Davis looked up quickly, a shade of anxiety on his face, and replied: "I hope it is good news." "I regret to say it is not," calmly replied General Lee; "Fort Pulaski is taken." A flash of vexation passed over the worn face of the President. "Should this have been, General Lee? You know that Fort, and examined its defenses that seen, General Leef 100 know that Fort, and examined its defenses a short time since." "In my judyment it was impreg-uable," said General Lee, and then he went ou to state what those defences were, adding with his habitual fairness, 'Our information, as yet, is too scanty to allow us to judge of the merits of the case. This thing only is certain: the fort has sur-

What struck me most in this interview was the manner in which these two leaders took this reverse; the unshaken fortide, the almost indian stoician dispressibly General Lee, and the absence of legislant complaint on the part of the resident. It was a lesson in self-companies of the complaint of the complaint of the companies mand and dignity, for both doubtless felt more than they cared to show or to con-

more than they cared to show or to concess to euch other.

At that time Geueral Lee, naworu by the saxieties and privations which afterward aged him so rapidly in appearance, was, I think, one of the handsomest men I had ever seen. The white head, which now gives a patria-chal dignity to his appearance, he did uo, then wear. His face was closely shaven, and a small, dark mustache shaded his upper lip. Both in face and form he looked a young man, while the stately figure, carried with miliwhile the stately figure, carried with mili-tary erectuess, induced on who passed

recently been made between larties in this city and Boston parties, for a trial of apeed and endurance between the horses "Empire State," formerly known a the "Larned horse," of this city, and "Ivanhoe" of Boston. The match is for go to sleigh or wheels, rain or shine, pluy or pay. They are to start from the Milt dam, Boston, Saturday noon, at 12 o'clock, and to trot to this city. The match is causing considerable interest among horsemen, as both horses are known to be possessed of remarkable powers of endurance, and sneed enough to corve these .000, each horse to carry 400 pounds, hrough in quick time. "Ivanhoe" has rotted fifteen miles in an hoaron a track, drawing two men in a heavy wagon.
"Empire State" was driven from this city
to Boston a year ago last summer on a
very warm day, drawing two men in a
bunggy, in three hours and a half. He has
been in training for the past week and
leaves this morning for Boston. He will be driven in the race by George R. Wes son, accompanied by his backer, William A. Eager.— Worcester Spy.

Yass, who never attended a place of annsement, on secount of a resolution made in early life that his life should be devoted to labor.

The trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyug, jr., an Episcopal minister, of New York. for preaching in a Methodist house of worship in New Jersey, was concluded on Wednesday, of last week, by his father. who made an able argument in behalf of his son. The character of the speech caa he inferred from the following extract, He took | which we make at random: If it please the court, I am merely h

If it please the conrt, I am merely here arguing the great principles involved under which the respondent has been brought to answer. On this point I beg yon to consider in this general aspect the rijustice and injury which such a proceeding must inevitably result in if the same be obtained either in destroying the character of the bishop or that of the clergyman. It brands the elegyman as a criminal on the diclared opinion of his bishop before the trial is heard. The action of the bishop, so far as it goes, has already indicted a wound on the character of the bishop and of the cleryman which of the bishop and of the clergyman which no time can ever heal. It inevitably stamps the clergyman as a criminal, or the bishop as an oppressor. Such a p ceeding infliets an injury and arou feelings which the future cannot heal feelings which the future cannot heal or allay. It compels the congregation to declare for themselves the question whether their pastor is guilty or a persecuted man—whether they will adhere to their pastor or renounce him. And again, it involves another question—whether the bishop can ever appear in this congregation as the accepted and venerated overseer of the flock submitted to his care. The action of human affection does not depead on the process of time or the result of avgument. ial, whether they believe the pastor a aypocrite or a person still worthy of their esteem and respects. If they believe their nestor guilty of conduct for which he bught to be tried and punished, he is in reality panished already. What is there on earth for a Christian minister whose character has been rathlessly wrested from him? As a minister of the Gospel from him? As a minister of the Gospel his ministration for good is gone forever and his power of good is destroyed, and no trial can ever restore him to that. He is apparently doomed for life noder the destractive power of the imputation which his bishop has heaped upon him. If, on the other hand, he is not guilty the whole proceedings mark the bishop as an unjust oppressor, and the whole paternal office of the bishop is cast away, and never again can be appear in that church never again can be appear in that church or before the people as the former object of that flock's welcome, favor, and regard. May it please the court, considering the solemnity of the oceasion, the inevita exclusion of the whole of these proceed-ings is, that the whole trial is an absurd and disgraceful proceeding, founded on mere local questions which have been caropal authority for the purpose of keeping op the splech of controversialists under the guise of great moral principles, and for the purpose of keeping up a spirit of formalism. Whatever diagraceful conduct the eminent coursel for the prosecution may consider there might have been committed in the preaching of the Gospel though protestal against in the city o New Brunswick, it dwindles into insignif cance when compared with the disgrace-ul conduct of this commission of exalted possess and in their hostility to de-troy a youth, who claims that he preach-ed the Gospel according to the will of his livine Master, though forbidien by the will of man. His disgrace, if any attaches, will soon be forgotten; the disgrace of his persecutors will abide as long as the church remains and their names are re-corded in its history.

FURTHER TELEGRAPHIC COMMU-NICATION BETWEEN AND AMERICA.

The Brazil and river Plate Mail says. We are glad to be able to announce a fact which will be received with the greatest satisfaction by our readers in Brazil, the River Plate, and the Pacific coast—aamely, that a concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government to Mr. Edw. Medlicott, engineer of Lisbon, and Mr. Thomas Runnball, C. E., of London, for the establishment of a submarine telerothe stablishment of a submarine telerother. upon the completion of each it will be opened to the public, so that money will come in the shape of revenue at an early stage of the progress of the works. There can be no question that the enterprise will prove highly remomerative, as, independently of through messages, a large interedly that connecting the continent with the Azeres, at which point all outward and homeward-bound ships, trading with the Brazils, the River Plate, the Pacific, and other parts of South America, will be enabled to call for orders, or to commu-nicate with the owners in England or elsewhere. By this means a great boon will be conferred upon the commercial

now in operation.

world, and intercourse with the two hem-

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE. gradually undergoing a transformation -a change of color—for which no cause

A very curious performance is the drum A very curions performance is the drum concert of the celebrated drummer, Mr. Julius Weiffenbach, on sixteen drums with forty-eight drum-sticks. Sixteen drums are placed on iron supporters, in two rows. Those at both ends are placed as little higher, so that the double row of trums forms an arch. The artist shows this skill on a single drum, and I have appreciated as much music in that wer suspected so much music in that ther suspected so much music in that er is massive bouquets, causing the ban-uncle instrument. The orchestra com- quet ball to assume an appearance almos mette then to accompany Mr. Weiften-bachi play on the sixteen drams. To de-scribeit is quite impossible. The artist seems oget almost frantic, and his move-ments bould honor an acrobat. Without nterruping the tune for a single moment, the throw his drum-sticks about in all directions and catches them again. In the me mamer he catches those thrown to im by an utendant. Having concluded ment, which must try the strength of the this athletic nasical performance, the artist again shows his skill on a single drum, which he place against the back of a chair, catching drum-sticks with still greater dexterily han before. In fact the aticks are continuously flying in the air so that you get a term of the defeat and resignation of Lord Derby's Minister.

LEAP YEAR PRIVILEGES.

Although women are allowed privileg

Although women are allowed privileges during leap year, which, if taken at any other time, would be considered rude, and contrary to all etiquette, yet there is, even in leap-year, a limit beyond which a woman cannot go and retain her modesty. Very few instances in which the fair sex have availed themselves of their extra privileges have so far occurred during the present year, as the inclination to take advantage of leap year for any purpose advantage of leap year for any purpose grows less and less with each recurrence of it. An instance, however, occurred yes-terday which is without doubt nnexcelled in its hee, and proves that old adage that where there is a will there is a way to accomp is a simost auything. A young lady named Miss M—, living on the West Side, had, it seems, conceived a violent passion for a young man named W—, but he, having once been jelted by a false fair one, looked no more npon the sex, but attended to the daily routine of his business with assignity and care all names. attended to the daily routine of his basiness with assidnity and care, all uninfluenced by the many wiles of his beautiful admirer, which were brought to bear upon him at every opportunity. Athongs a year had passed and his M—had made no headway toward winning the heart of the obdurate W—, yet she despaired not, but sought new devices, and as yet untried means whereby to enshrine herself in the young man's affections. She accordingly hailed the adveat of leap year with pleasure, as she could then throw off what little modesty she had left, and make a direct attack apon the citadel of the young man's heart. Her plans, like those of men and mice, went "aglee," and until yesterday she failed for an opportunity to speak what had been pent up so long. As a last resort she arranged with a noted spiritualist, living on Wells street, for a "circle, to which W——should be invited, and as his belief in spiritual manifestations was his belief in spiritual manifestat the other halt on the marriage day. Yea-tesday was the day fixed npon for the lit-tle play to come off, as W— would then be at liberty, and the influence of the day would probably add weight to the dead mother's commands. He came as request-ed, and seated himself in presence of the medium, who seemed absorbed in thinking, and did not look up until Miss M—— enportant communication to make to them, and if they were agreeable they would form a circle and see what the spirit desired to say. They were agreeable, and after a short time there came a succession after a short time there came a succession of raps upon the table, while it tipped and rocked as if it were weak in the legal to answer to a question by the media, a as to who was there it was apeted out, "Mrs. W—," after a little fillibustering the medium announced that the spirit would communicate with her son. The couple were ordered by the supposed spirit opin hands, which they did, the girl exutingly and W—— reluctantly, as he was a little afraid that what was to come would place him at the mercy of her he now thorough. trance, and, pretending to be industred by the departed spirit of Mrs. W—, pronounced the marriage service, as the spirits are supposed to understand it, c. neluding with, "And I charge you, Martin, to cousider your marriage as binding as though nerformed by

I bare given to you is well wortay y u, love, and will make you a good wife. Remember, my son, it is the demand of your mother. W— was bewildered. He was in the eyes of the inhabitants of the other world, as he believed, the lawful husband of a woman he loathed. It's bewilderment was increased, however, by Mas M—throwing herself languidly into his arms, and saying, "My beloved you are mine now, all mine," W—th uight not; his best say that there is no fear of his doing any harm to himself. How the matter will terminate is best known to the duet who attempted to inveigle him.

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT IN

A brilliant entertainment was given in Bostoa, on Thursday avening, by a young millionaire of that city, on the occasion of his coming of age, and into possession of his estate. The event is thus described.

"Horticultural Hall was, last evening, the scene of a very costly and a very fashionable entert import." tashionable entertainment, which created a great sensation among the beau son to. The system has obtained great favor this season and last, of hiring a hall for private balls, lavees, and 'routs,' and Papan-ti's, in Tremont street, Horticultural Hall, and Miuct Hall have witnessed many lively gatherings of this kind. It saves wear and tear of inmiture and carpets, or mistresses; it obviates the necessity or a house to be turned upside down for a

week in advance.

"The party last evening was given by a wealthy lady of this city, in hour of her son, the heir to a princely fortune—whose father was one of the millionaires of Boston. No pains nor expense was spared to —a change of color—for which no canse can be assigned nor reason ascribed. The man in question is a drayman, and is well-known to parties here, who have for some time remarked the wonderful and curions change of which we speak.

Some months ago white spots appeared on his chin and cheeks, which have been gradually growing larger. The skin, thom a dusky black, became in those plates pure white. The spots were not caused by any disease or application, but the flowers in great profusion. In the flowers in great profusion: In the flowers in great profusion: In the flowers in great profusion: In the trom a-dusky black, became in those places pure white. The spots were not caused by any disease or application, but were solely a work of nature. We have heard of such transformations before, elst we would not be prepared to say that the negro was turning white. A similar case occurred in Virginia (Norfolk, we think), some months ago, in which the phenomenon commenced is exactly the same material and the individual was gradually emsucipated from the color of his race. Whether our Savaunah Ethiopiam will entirely "change his skin" or not, remegro was turning white. A similar case occurred in Virginia (Norfolk, we think), some months ago, in which the phenomenon commenced is exactly the same mather, and the individual was gradually emsacipated from the color of his race. Whether our Savannah Ethiopian will entirely "change his skin" or not, remains to be seen; but it is certain that he has commenced the process very successfully. Unfortunate negro!—Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

Extraordinary Performance on Drums.—The Berlin correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing upon the amusements of the Prussians at the capital, says: and wines, and numerous small tables and wines, and numerous small tables were arranged around the hall at which the gnests were served. The table ornaments, silver, floral, confectionery, etc., were exquisite, and in keeping with the lavish manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Upon each of the tables was a pyramid of camelias, or roses, pinks, and other favorite flowers, arrange, a in the form of stars, or grouped together is massive bouncets, causing the han-

A London paper reports that Mr. Glad-stone announces his intention of bringing forward in the English Parliament a mo-tion respecting the Irish Church Establish-ment, which must try the strength of the two great English parties. It adds: 'If this is true, and if the Right Honorable variety ages for a control of the contemporary goes for

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING.

......10:00 A. M. 4 P. M.5uudays 2:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M.

CESCRIPTIONS BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE MANY UNIO.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.3 A. M. One of our old townsmen, General Thos. Churchill, is in the city on a brief

visit from Arkansas. An earnest advocate of the lost canse, the General won for himself a brilliant and enviable reputation for gallantry and ability. He assures ne that the negro convent in Arkansas will be voted down by 20,000 majority. A thorough organization of the servatives has been effected, and they have assurances from the commanding of- both bones and inflicting a wound which

ficers of fair play. Thousands of negroes | may render amputation necessary. The have left the State, and those remaining | Lieutenant was a considerable distance are indisposed to work. THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE The Fifteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of this institution came off last evening at their rooms in Weisiger Hall, which, at an early honr, were crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city. The ceremonies commenced with an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Jef. | nuexpected proceeding were that there is fries, whereupon Prof. Frazee, the Dean no Kentucky law to which the accused of the Faculty, made a succinct report,

ing a hrilliant future for those who prose ente their studies under its auspices. The 87; of graduates, 25; ad cundem degrees The President of the Board of Regents, John Roberts, Esq., after very judicious

exhibiting the affairs of the school in a

highly prosperous condition, and augur-

er Espt, E. J. Vangban d. L. H. Wilson,

And the Ad eundem degree on the fol lowing gentlemen, twelve of whom were graduates of the medical department of the University of Louisville, and one a graduate of the National Medical College, Washington City:

After the degrees were conferred, th large audience were instructed and entertained by a very eloquent valedictory ad dress from Professor Maxwell, in which the students were consseled not to confound knowledge with wisdom, but to enltivate, especially, the latter, as the means of making their attainments subservient to the welfare of their fellow-men. He spoke in feeling terms of the importance the medical profession to the world, and exhorted the graduates to prosecute their studies with unabated zeal, in order that medicine and surgery might still keep in the van of those arts and scien-

The exercises closed with a henediction and the andience on taking leave showed unmistakahle signs that they had spent a delightful evening in the society of the disciples of Hippocrates.

ces which are devoted to the amelioration

of mankind.

INFANTICIDE-Two Cases -On Tuesday night last an infant male child, eight or ten days old, was found in the graveyard on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, where, from its position, it had been thrown from the street by its guilty mother or some one in her employ. The babe was well dressed and carefully wrapped up in a blanket. On the same night a new-born child, crammed into a small eigar-box, was discovered in the Catholic Cemetery, near Portland. Both infants were white. Nothing is yet known of their parentage. Coroner Moore will hold inquests upon the little waifs this morning, when we hope all the shameful facts may come to light.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND .- At the annual meeting of the managers of this National Institution, Hon. James Guthrie was elected President, John G. Barret, Treasurer, and Bryce M. Patton, Secretary.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trus-

LARGE PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE. Barnum's Museum and Menagerie Company have purchased the property on which their museum now stands in Broadway. It consists of six lots, heing seventy-five feet front and rear, extending two hnndred feet to Mercer street. The price paid is understood to be \$500,000.

AFFRAY.-Last night a man named Dan. McCaully, a shoemaker residing on Dan. McCaully, a shoemaker residing on Ninth street, got into an altercation with one of his workmen, and knocked him down with a billet of wood. The workman's wife then interposed, wherenpon the irate McC. proceeded to whittle at her soul with a shoe knife. The last we heard of him he was in jail, and—that's all.

morning, with the follwing result:

INQUEST NO. 14—Held on Ninth street, between Mah and the river, February 26th, 1868, 300 nthe hody of Patrick Hays, aged abou 33 years. Verdict of the jury: Came to als death from a pistol-shot in the forhead, inflicted by his own hand, while is a state of mental derangement, on Thesday night, February 25th, 1868.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS. -The General Council will meet this

vening, as per adjournment two weeks 820. -The Cumberland Gap railroad has cars running on twenty-five miles of track, and over twen'y miles more of the road is graded

--Wilson county, Tonnessee, on the stock in the Lebanon and Gallatin railroad.

-George Wolf, of Pittshurg, who trained Brown for the rowing match against Hamil last scason, is now instructing the Louisville Barge Club for their forthcoming regattas. -A genuine account of the carly life

of General Grant, by his father, written expressly for the New York Ledger, is now being published in that excellent paper. See the advertisement elsewhere in our columns. -A select hop tock place at the Louis

alle Hotel on Tuesday evening. The spacious parlors were thronged by the routh, beauty, and chivalry of the merepolis. All went merry as a marriage ell until the brief hours.

shamefully exposed condition. We trust, swindled. for the sake of common decency, that somebody will cause the necessary proection to be thrown around this landmark of our city. It should be in truth as well as in name a sacred place.

-The gifted and deserving Hernande: Orphan Children give one of their spicy and unique entertainments in New Albany this evening. We ardently hope that they will be treated more generously by the people of New Alhany than they were while performing in this city.

-A respectable looking old gentlema who gave his name as Parsons, went to Nashville on Saturday, in search of a missing danghter, who was induced to leave her home in this city hy a married. man, who left hehind him a wife and three children. The pair started for Naghville, en route for Montgomery, to which place the father proposed to follow them, if his search in Nashville should be unsuccessful.

-The detachment of the Fifth Cavalry stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., celebrated Washington's birthday by the firing of anvils, there being no cannon to be had at that point. At the thirty-fifth round of a meeting with no losses. Eight years after, salnte a portion of one of the anvils was blown off, striking Lient. Porter on the left leg, below the knee, hadly fracturing from the anvil at the time of the explosion.

-Joseph Bloomgars, who embezzled a large sum of money (\$12,200) from the United States Depository in Louisville ahont a month ago, had a hearing in the City Court yesterday morning, and was discharged on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney. The grounds for this could he held amenable for the offense committed. He was represented by Mar t'n Bijur, Esq., and Judge Burnett.

-An arrangement has been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Dean reports the number of matriculates, | Company by which it agrees to take the Memphis and Clarksville road, and be repreliminary remarks, conferred the degree | the State of Tennessee. If there he any of Doctor of Medicine upon the following | decided deficit, the Louisville and Nashrangement by giving the other thirty days

> we call will. Higher than matter, stronger than spirit it speaks, and matter trembles, and spirit, submissive, flashes on its mission. At its voice the puniest arm receives the strength of a Titan. It whirls an auger to the center of the carch; it hatters down mountains of solid rock; it lifts a lake and empties it into the sea. The slowest limbs stride across continents, leap Mr. Forrest's Othello is certainly one o oceans, and span the world. Equally his greatest histrionic successes. It is unwonderful is its control in the realm of Ariel. Like the creative flat of God, its we lack time and space to discuss the voice is heard only as it syllables itself good, easy monarch, it nods on its throne, and a dreamy listlessness broods over its whole realm. But, when it is fally aroused, who can say what the tenderest body, sustained by its mighty influence, may not endure, or the weakest soul, perform? When it calls thus, with its loudest voice, not only every power of man seems a thousand times multiplied, hasten to obey. Far and near they move hither and thither in obedience to its dictates. It compels a nation by its mysteri-

UNDER THE VIOLETS Her hands are cold, her face is white, No more her pulses come and gn; Her ey sare shut to life and light; Fold the white vestores, now on and And is) her where the violets blow.

Ent not beneath a graven stone, To plead for tears with alien eyes; A stender cross of wood alone Shall say, that here a marden hes In peace beneath the akies.

When inrning round that dial track, Eastward the lengthened shadows pass Her little mnumers clad to block, The cricket sliding through the grass, Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootless of the trees Shall find the prison where she lies and bear the burled dust they seize is jeaves and bloosems to the sales so may the soul that warmed it rise

If any, born of kindler blood, Shonid ask what maiden it's below, Say only this: "A tender bud, That tred to bloosom is the snow, Lies withered where the violets blow

SUICIDE.-In yesterday's JOURNAL WE briefly mentioned the self destruction of a man living on Ninth street, hetween Main and the river. His name is Patrick Hays, quite well known as a porter in the store of Brandeis & Crawford, on Maistreet. Those who know him hest state that he was given to fits of insanity. He was in this condition Tuesday evaling. About half-past eight o'clock his wife heard the report of a pistol in the rear part of the house, and on goinr ont she found her husband prostrate h a back door, with a dreadful wound in the forehead and a small pistol claped in his right hand. He had evide tly sat down npon the door-sill, delibertely shot himself, and fell over dead He leaves a wife and four children. Coroner Moore held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, with the follwing result:

A SHARP TRICK.

PRI TI NUFT COMMISSION MERCHANT "I LAYS SMART" ON A JEWELER.

Yesterday a man giving his name as W. Donaldson and representing himself as a commission merchant on Main street. etween Second and Third, called at the jewelry store of Wolf & Durringer, at the northeast corner of Market and Fifth streets, and ordered that eight silver 22d inst., voted against the proposition to watches and eight common chains be sent subscribe three hundred thousand dollars to his place for some of his customers. Mr Jewel, the sulesman at Wolf & Durlinger's took them around to Donaldson's office, and the latter scut a small boy out with what purported to be a check for \$200 for the purpose of collecting the amount, at the same time taking the watches and putting them in a drawer in his desk. The boy staying a loug time, Donaldson took the watches and placed them in something which seemed to be a safe, and went out, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting the boy, leaving the calesman here. After waiting some time Jewel all his keys in the safe drawer, but none of them would turn the lock. Going out, he met a friend at the door, and, borrowing his keys, proceeded to open the drawer, which proved to open on the outside also. The watches were gone, so was Don--The old cemetery on Jefferson screet, sldson, and Jewel return d to his place of etween Eleventh and Twelfth, is in a business, fully satisfied that he had been

> A STRONG AND RELIABLE INSURANCE COMPANY .- We ask the attention of our readers, and those who may be seeking insurance, to the statement made on the 1st f January, 1868, by the Home Insurance OMPANY, of New Haven, Conn., to be ound in another column.

> The rapid and successful career of this company has been wonderful, in fact, such as to place it in the front rank, among the first and strongest institutions of the kind in the country. A short history of its operations may he learned from the following statistics of its business during the past eight years, showing it has been received with increasing popularity among its own particular customers and the insuring public generally, and at the same time proving that its growth has been healthy

> In the year 1859 the company went into operation upon a paid up cash capital of \$150,000. During that year, embracing a period of two months only, it having opened office on the 1st day of November. the premium receipts amounted \$3,206or in the year 1867, the premium receipts amounted to \$1,850,025, and the losses paid amounted to \$1,137,935 for that year



Ine directors and stockholders of the Home, equal to the demands made upon them for greater insurance facilities, promptly met these demands by lncreasing the capi al, and we are assured the phacription books did not remain open three days at any period of such increase. In 1-60 the cash capital was increased to \$200,000, in 1864 to \$500,000, and in 1566 to one million dollars. To-day the company has a cash capital and surplus

exceeding a million and a half. The Home Insurance Company of New sponsible for all its running expenses. If Haven has been represented in this city, there should be an excess of receipts over since its organization, by Mr. Benj. D. expenses, the surplus is to he paid over to Kennedy, as its agent, at his office, No. 142 West Main street, helow Fourth street. During the eight years the company has ville Company is to make it np. Either had losses in Louisville which were not of the army and navy. Considering the party has the power to terminate the ar- inconsiderable, but they have always been fact that funds have already been sub--Wonderful is that power in man which ndeed one of the most skillfully managed

whoth a single unpleasant word. This is indeed one of the most skillfully managed and euterprising insurance companies in the State of Connecticut or out of it.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Forest's engagement is going on as brilliantly as could be wished. He appeared before another immense and fashionable audience last night as Othello. The representation was grand and impressive. Mr. Forrest's Othello is certainly one of its greatest histrionic successes. It is unparalleled by any of his cotemporaries that we have seen. We much regret that we lack time and space to discuss the merits of the impersonation at length. Miss Lillie made as lovely and modest and bride-like a Desdemona as ever graced our theater. She was the cynosure of all eyes, and her scrupnlous fidelity to the letter and spirit of the role elicited the most liheral applause. Amelia was truthfully and effectively rendered by Miss mind. Body and sonlare its Calihan and that we have seen. We much regret that in accomplished acts. Sometimes, like a Miss Lillie made as lovely and modest and most liheral applause. Amelia was truthfully and effectively rendered by Miss spurred by its terrible energy, may not leadore Cameron, for which she was accorded much praise. Mr. Hill's Iago was quite artistically delineated, but we have seen it excelled by more than one actor. hut other men hear its command and In the hands of Mr. Langdon, Cassio stood forth a conspicuous mark for admiration. The part has seldom been interpreted so well in Louisville. In general the play was given most cleverly, proving the company's excellence in the nppermost range

of the legitimate drama. Mr. Forrest will this evening sustain his

specially great character of Jack Cade. THE MEMPHIS, CLARESVILLE, AND LOUIS VILLE RAILROAD. - The arrangement between this and the Louisville and Nashville railroad, made on the 18th, we learn from the Nashville papers, is working astisfactorily. Dr. Cliffe, the Receiver, and Mr. Rohert Meek, :he Superintendent, have paid the employes as far as their means would go, and are applying every dollar coming isto their hands to that purpose. A portion of the employes have heen fully pad, and the remainier partially paid and received satisfactory assur-A number of them have gone to work

again, and the trains are running regu-IUCKY ONES AT THE FAIR.-The fol liwing parties have won the articles opposite their names, and they can be had at the office of the Masonic Temple every evening this week at 3 o'clock:

rening this week at 3 o'clock:

N. F. Harris, one box cigars.

The said Harlis on the said harlis of the said harlis.

P. McDonald, one bead basket.

Hulsey, plu cushion.

Mr. Barrett, prayer book.

J. Flanaghi, album.

J. Flanaghi, album.

J. Flanaghi, album.

J. Glass, breakfast castor.

F. Akers, bottle wine.

A. Hehich, bottle wine.

E. Dongherty, box.

Slevin, souls, lules shawl.

J. D. Urrill, aliver cake basket.

Mias Van Buren, box trinkets.

N. Nichols, one picture and box tobacco.

Michael Reddington, one foad cost, apply J.

J. H. McCill, tity bushels cost, apply E.

John Messail, souk box.

Mins Watson, doll.

Mins Wutson, doll.

Mins Murphy, pia-cushion.

Mr. Harl, picture (Saviour.)

Martin Foley, picture.

. Hart, picture (saviour.)
with Folsy, picture.
urad Boes, gold pea and pencil.
Fitapatrick, fifty bushels coal (T. P. Cain).
T. T. Thomas, little
Mathewa, Bishop Lavielle.
T. John Bell, cruciffxion.
may Lorg, sluon.
L. C. Cowan, slippers.
P. BANION.
P. BANION.
P. BANION.

North Carolina farmers are planting

THE COURTS. LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON, E. S. Chale DN THE BENCH The session yesterday morning was a

very quiet ouc, and the amount of business transacte l was slight. A peace warrant by G. Scott Jones against Mary Hawkins was continued. Wm. Atmore, Sidney Muir, William Thomas, Chas. Rawson, and Chas. Riddle

charged with disorderly conduct, were dis-Francis Simms, stealing a dress from Sallie Cooke, \$100 to answer.

John Graney, assault and battery upon Edward Coughlin, suspended. Cornelius Murphy, stealing property worth over \$1 from Wm. French, con tinucd.

Joseph Blocmgart, embezzlement, dis charged on motion of the Commonwealth

FFDERAL COURTS.

HON, B AND BALLARR ON THE BEN IL. U. S. vs. Daniel Cheatham, defen lant entered his appearance. U. S. vs. P. T. Hamilton, defendant dis

charged. U. S. vs. Beazley, &c., same order. U. S. vs. 2 bbls distilled spirits writ of estitution issued to J. T. Barklett. U. S. vs. W. C. Young, set for loth

U. S. vs. A. J. & J. G. Smith, nolle pros. U. S. vs. J. D. Kirby, defendant dis-

U. S. vs. 2 copper stills, rule vs. W. M U. S. vs. N. E. Dubois, death of defendant suggested and abatement.

U. S. vs. J. H. Richardson, nolle pros. U. S. vs. James Williams, judgment on

U. S. vs. W. T. Church, same order. U. S. vs. 1 steam engine boiler, stills &c. judgment of condemnation. The stills in this case were ordered to be de stroyed by the Marshal. U. S. vs & barrels whisky, &c.; set for Saturday.

U. S. vs. 2 harrels distilled spirits; rule vs. Philip Speed dismissed.

CIRCUIT COURT. The case of the United States vs. Presley Barker and John Finck, which has arrested the attention of this court for the last three days, was brought to a close yes terday. Hon. Albert G. Ilhea, of Russellville, Ky., concluded the arguments on hehalf of the defense. He was followed by Col. Bristow, who made the closing speech on hehalf of the United States. he case was then submitted to the jury. but up to the time of adjournment they had not returned a verdict, and were adjourned until this morning.

Mr. Clark Mills has furnished a design for a Lincoln monument, in Washirgton, at an estimated cost of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. It is intended to commemorate the Proclamation of Emancipation. The design contemplates a monument about sixty feet in height, surmounted by a bronze statue of Lincoln in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet, Liberty and Justice are pleading, while behind him s its Time watching the honr-glass. The shape of the column is triangular, and at its base are three groups, representing different phases of alavery. Between the groups, and ahove them, are bas-reliefs, representing the firing on Fort Sumter, the Senate and House passing the amendment to the Constitution,
Lincoln's Cabinet in Council the leaders
of the Emancipation cause, the fall of Richmond, and the leading commanders of the army and navy. Considering the fact that finds have already here and scribed, under the anspices of the city authorities, for the erection of a statue of Lincoln in front of the City Hall, and

overlooked. The stewart now wrote to the duke that he might now return, as In

THE SILVER HIGHWAYMEK.—Twenty five plateados eutered the town of Tulanciugo the other day, and took off horses belonging to Gen. Rojo, the military commander of the place, whom they were after, but failed to find.—Mexican Standard.

The plateados are a hand of brigands or highwaymen, whose origin dates further back than the beginning of the present century. The name signifies "the silver-plated," and was given them on account of their display of silver-plated arms, dress, and horse equipments. Every piece of metal, such as huckles, stirrups, buttons, bridle-hits, and even to the horses'

djudication in bankruptcy ye

o. R. Smith, Pulsaki county,
inge W. Smigleton, Pulnski county,
is Kelly, Pulsaki county,
is Kelly, Pulsaki county,
is Haises, Pulsaki county,
in Hurimon, Owsley county,
in A. Moore, Madison county,
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NEURALGIA. - We have cut from the Alla California a recipe for the cure of neuralgia, which the editor of that paper claims to have been effective in several cases of his own knowledge. He says: Some time ago we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neural-gia. Half a drachm of sal-ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a tea-spoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain he not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried

There are about six hundred Mexicans in the bands, but they operate in small divisions. The instance of their entrance to Tulancingo, as quoted above, is a sample of their daring. That city has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, yet twenty-five of the plateados wentin to it, hunted for the comandante, and, not finding him, carried his horses to their resorts.

Kidnapping people and holding them for ransom is their principal source of revenue. Ladies of wealthy families are taken by them and held until ransomed, hut no instance of their receiving personal harm or insult while in their power is known. In 1853 they kidnapped a wealthy widow of the city of Puehla and demanded and received \$50,000 ransom money for liberating her. Their recruits are mostly from the wealthy families of the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Toluca. They live a jovial, extravagant life, and are tree from prosecution as long as the the recipe, and in every case an immedi-ste cure has heen effected. In one the sufferer, a lady, had been affected for more than a week, and her physician had heen unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal-ammonia and cam-phor water relieved her in a few minutes.

Santa Guadalupe.—The largest cathedral on this continent is that of the city of Mexico, which has the largest hell with the richest metal employed in bell making. Every pound of it is valued at sixty-five dollars. The church most richly decorated with gold and silver ornaments is that of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, at the village of Guadalupe, two miles uorth of the city of Mexico. This church is supposed to be erected npon the apot where the patron saint of Mexico, Guadalupe, rested while on her visit to the earth. The anniversary of this visitation is celebrated at this village every year, beginning on the 12th and lasting to 20th of December. One fifth of all the female children born in Mexico are named Guadalupe, Lupe for short, ont of respect to are tree from prosecution as long as the Liberal administration is in power.—
Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero. The Chicago newspapers, since the completion of their Lake Tunnel, are congratulating themselves on the comparative cheapness with which they have procured an excellent supply of water. The total cost of the tunnel and the works and pipes connected with it was \$2,701,294 In New York the water-works cost \$23,500,000; in Brocklyn, \$5,000,000; in Boston, \$5,500,000; in Philadelphia. exclusive of the system of distribution, \$3,000,000; in Washington, \$2,800,000; in St. Louis, \$1,800,000; in Cincinnati, \$1,359,000. alupe, Lupe for short, ont of respect to Santa Guadalupe. The railings around the altars, the chandeliers, the communion chalices, and plates are all made of gold. Before the Liberal government began to plunder the altars of the cathedrals and churches, this church and the furniture were valed at \$2,000.00 An unpleasant woman in Ohio has been poisoning her whole family. its furniture were valued at \$3,000,000. -

POVERTY AND STARVATION IN LONDON.
[Uterespondence of the Boston Post.'

There seems to be no abatement in the terrible precity and privation in this metropolis. It is said that when the late Count Cavour visited London, he had the curiosity to make a night expedition to the east end of it, in company with an inspector of police, and the result was so shocking that the Italian statesman thanked Heaven, that, poor as his country was, it could not supply, from one end to the uther, such a hidrous amount of misery and profligacy. Bad as things were then, they are now infinitely worse. Not a newspaper but contains enough to make one a heart ache; details shaming our selfish and one-sided civilization. Take one: A poor wretch, found begging in the streets, is sentenced to twenty-one days imprisonment with hard labor! When taken to jail he dies in a day and a halt. "There's ment with hard labor! When taken to jail he dies in a day and a halt. "There's an obstinate pauper for you," as Mr. Bumble would say. "The man was only one of fifty-one hapless wretches sent to liolloway l'rison last week, thirly-four of whom, by the governor's own admission, are nearly in the same state of exhaustion as the poor creature who died. Some arc in rags; some almost as naked as the beasts, or covered with hardly anything but the vermin that eat into their ulcerated wounds. All are literallay starving, and for being like this, and asking for ng, and for being like this, and asking for ood, they are sent off to twenty-one days and labor and harder fare in a prison. they go to the parish work-house for relict, they are set to picking oakum of breaking stones, and what kind of en pluyments there are, Mr. Greenwood (the "Amateur Casual") has heen good enoug to tell us in the Star. The rate of payments there have been some the star of the star of

to tell us in the Star. The rate of payment is three half-pence a hushel for the stones broken, until a shilling is so carned, and a punny a bushel afterward, and in addition, oue loaf a week for every child a man has. "I s'pose they think that the stones get softer after cight hushels have been hroke," au engine stoker remarked, ruefully—an intelligent young fellow who had been out of work since March last, and had a wife and six children, and here are the oakum pickers. "Even in a and had a wife and six children, and here are the oakum pickers. "Even in a casual ward I think I never saw such a crew of hopelessly, poverty-stricken ones. Their clothes were, as a rule, tattered and dirty, their faces bristly with neglected beard, while their unstockinged feet peeped out of their broken and worn-out boots. There was a mildewy look about the wretched company, such as I never before witnessed, a mildewy look about their faces as well as their clothes, and an cfluvia sickening to think of, as though the forlorn hundred had that morning crawled out of a damp cellar in which they had long been incarcerated. Every one of the hundred had his bunch of oakun, over which they employed their dull fingers, melancholy as men working for their death rather than

en working for their death rather than A Costly Sketch.-Twenty years ago

he Duke de Lusnes was making of his nagnificent chateau of Dempierre, in the calley of Cherreuse, one of the richest o valley of Cherreuse, one of the richest of art museums extant, and to induce lagres to paint for him there some great work worthy of his pencil, he offered him 60,600 francs, and free quarters in the chateau for himself and his family, furnishing all the servants and paying all the expenses. Ingres accepted, but with reluctance, and he and his wife were duly installed in a luxurious and splendid suit of rooms. After some time the Duke showed him the chamber the walls of which he was to decorate, but with delicacy made no stipulation as to the size, suhject or style of the desired painting, saying: "Voila! I insist on nothing; do just what you will and when you will." Ingres responded by demanding that some excellent paintings by Gleize—"rubbish," as he paintings by Gleize—"rubbish," as he termed them—should first be scratched off The duke complied and absented himself and for the next two mouths the painter and his wife explored at their leisure the peautiful euvirons of Dampierre. The following year the dake received from In-gres complaints that his wife could not andure the cook allowed them and must have another, with additional accommodations, and that the blue velvet hangings of the room to be painted must be changed for gray to harmonize with his subject; and the easy duke at once assented. Summer,

buttons, bridle-hits, and even to the horses' shoes of this band, are either made of solid silver or are plated. They are the dread and sconrge of the valleys of Mexico, Toluca, and Puebla, and

valleys of mexico, folica, and rueola, and stories of their operations are as numerous as those of our Indian wars. Their stand-by resort is the mountain fastnesses of Mount Melincha, situated northeast of Pnebla, a mountain the diameter of whose

base is seventy-five miles long. Although they have been outlawed by every cou-servative administration, they have always been found in the Liberal army. Juarez pardoned them in 1867. They then joined

Diaz's army, fought at Puehla and in ront of Mexico until that city fell, when

they returned to Monnt Melincha and to

There are about six hundred Mexicans

DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, (HARLES WII SON, S. L. TALCOTT, WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary. wever, was again spent out of doors i etting no one enter at any time, an

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

THE EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER

IS READY IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR THIS WEEK.

NEWS DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

and girl. The first number is illustrated by an enfather, as will appear by his portrnit and by these account of Grant's early life.

The subscription price of the Ledger is \$3 a year ROBERT BONNER,

Publisher, New York.

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,
14 to 150 lnch, wide,
Felting Duck, Car Cavering, Bagging, Rave
Duck, Sait Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Mon
tana" and "Outario." American, and English Bunting,

ONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret bubits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; nise middle aged and old men, who, from the foliles of yutth or other canees, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the free treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret apportance by permising "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, ou receipt of 55 cents, Address Da. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass.;

BIRD CAGES! PRATE CHARGE - 1 C - . . of all kinds, ju von T in the city. Fo box box pri sale and retail. Also, singing cantries always on hand, by f27-3t PYNE & CREIGHTON. The regular monthly meeting of he Kentucky Horticulantal Society takes

clock, at the office of Mr. Benjamin D. Kennedy, Treasurer. There will be a meeting of the Eighth Ward Democratic Club at their hall, over the St. Nicholas saloon, on Fciday, the 28th inst., at 71 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired, as husiners o mportance will come before the meeting By order of the l'resident.

place next Saturday morning at 11

G. C. SHADBURN, Sec'y. The greatest hargains in this city, n men's and boys' fine clothing and furnishing goods, can he had at the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing-store corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, as they are selling their entire stock at New York cost. Go one, go all, and examin their stock and satisfy yourselves.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants & Bankers,

LOST.

OST - Cow-A brown Cow-

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS is to give notice that, on the

INS. CO. STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE Home Insurance Company JANUARY 1, 1869.

AESETS. Real Estate owned by the Com vages on Fire and Inland Lot wes unerty owned by the Company. 25,974 84

\$1,619,070 3 LIABILITIES. D. R. SATTFRLEE, President.

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent, Office No. 112 West Main st

Office Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. A CALLED meeting of the Stock-

BY HIS FATHER,

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO. COTTON SAIL DUCK.

59 Broad Street, New York. E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER, THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special lang dly

JULIUS LEHNERT, GUNSMITH, Sixth airest, between Market and Jefferson,
MANUPACTURER and Dealer
In Breech-leading and Muzzle
loading Double Gura, Riffes, Single
guns, Platsis, and a find assortment
of Ammunition, Repairs promptly
atterded to.
Line day;
ULLIUS LEHNERT-41 JULIUS LEUNERT !!

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Tiotice. THIS is to give notice that, so the

IIIIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on

Notice. THOMAS J. HURLEY

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

WANTED-To exchange busines WANTED, on CONSIGNMENT,

THIS is to give notice that, on the

Notice. THIS is to give notice that, or the

MERIWETHER

THIS is to give notice that, on the

N order to deliver goods alread sold, the sale of at k as J S. Marria & Sor has been postponed until THUZSDAY MOR

AFTER an experience of twenty tive years in the MILL MAKING business, have improved and have secured icuters paient of TOBACTU FLATTENING Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

With confidence I refer to the Iobacconists.

Is city. I am prepared to make them of a
prepared to make them of a
prepared to make them of a
prepared to.

For further particulars, dc., apply to or addre
G. F. M.KKS.

Box 79, Peterburg, V.A.

Box 79, Peterburg, V.A.

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

Notice.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Drugglut, 94 Broadway, N.Y. Messra, S. Vandu er & Co., I etreen wich at. "

"G. Brace Son, & Co., Type Founders, 19 Chambers at. N. Y.

"Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 28 Gold st. N. V.

"Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 28 Gold st. N. V. This is to give notice that, on the Tat day of February, A. D., 1966. a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD (G. MERRELL), of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and Sato of Kentucky, who has been adjudied a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any delits and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, of the sate and side in the county of the county of the sate of the county of the sate of the county of the county of the sate of the county of the sate of the county of the sate of more assignees of his estate, will be held at a ated in the practice of law, and will continu to practice in all Courts in Louisville-Unite States, Bankrapicy, and State-and in the Court

more assignees of his estate, will be held our to Rankruptey, to be helden it No. 14 (
r street, Louisville, Ny, before John H. W.
M. WERNINGTHER STATES OF THE STATES OF

Notice. TIIIS is to give notice that, on the hankruptcy was assed against the estate of of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and Si of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankru on his own petition; that the payment of a dehis and delivery of nny property belouging such bankrupt, to him, or for his ase, and transfer of nny property by him are formulated to the same than a meeting of the creditors of the same and transfer of nny property by him are formulated to the same than a meeting of the creditors of the same and transfer of the sate, with the held at a Cotton thankruptcy, to be noiden at No. 14 Center str. Louisville, ky, he fore John II. Ward, Register, the list day of April, 1883, at 4 c'clock P. M.

[26 d2 U. S. Marshal as Messenge

f26 d2 Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the last day of February, A. H. 1888, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of of Louisville, in the county of Jeffreson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a benkrupt, on his own petition as been adjudged a benkrupt, on the same than the same than the same that the same than the

Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the A 24th day of February, A. D. 1888, a warrant in bank inptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. ROBARDS, of Loniaville, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the county of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and State of Kenteller, in the County of Jetherson and Jet

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the Dankruptcy was issued against the estate of Robert PATTON of Lectaville. The the county of Jefferson and State of Lectaville, in the county of Jefferson and State on his weep petition; that the payment of any document of the county of Jefferson and State of the county of Jefferson and State of the county of Jefferson and State of the county of the county of Jefferson and State of the county of the coun

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cky and Tenuessee may be addressed to BENJ. D. & ENNEDY, General Agent, Office, No. 142 West Main street, Leulwille, Ey.

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cent to 1 k per cent on this line of boats.

EVENING DISPATCHES. WASHINGTON.

Cartier-Ris Case Postponed Unil to-day-Re's Sourcedered Into the Casto-dy of the Marsini of the District, but the Court Declines to Imprison Him, and he "Goes Hence."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. Adjutant-General Thomas appeared in the Supreme Court this morning, accom-panied by his counsel, Richard T. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, er, as advisory of unsel. Judges Olen and Fisher sat by the side of Judge Cart-A supo na was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in court and bring with him I is commission as Secre-tary of War; also certain official papers Judge Cartter asked if the coursel were ready to proceed with the case of

Gen. The as Mr. Ca-penter. of Mr. R. delle introduced Mr. Ca-penter. of Mr. Ca-penter. of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Ca-penter, owing to I lness and the importance of the case, asked a con-turn cell homorew. Nr. Merrick ob-jedentleg, and of pulle interests. Judge (an erwas de posedto granta con-

Nr. Mellick asked that the case be con-The same of the sa was ferefore a piss per and the counsel ask d for a w. t of has a scorps dudge Cester de lacd to imprison Gen Thomas, believing he would appear remotion, and informed him he could go

ELROPE.

DISTAT HES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Important Changes in the British Cabi-net-Resignation of Mr. Disraell and Fort Octoy-Abposinian Advices Favor-able Arrest of an American in Paris-The Frea y Belacen the United States and Germany Persons Wishing to Em-tgrate 2004 Obtain License.

London, Feb. 25. It is now thought Mr. Disrael' will resign his position as Chancillor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Strond Not beotte will take his place. No one has yet been named as the probable and sort of the latter as Screening of State for India. London, Feb. 25-Midnight.

Official dispatches from General Napier cay the envoy sent by him to Prince Karsi was well received at Bobar, and found (warriors, with their chiefs, assem bled at Adovas, by whom he was heartly

Panis, Feb. 25-Live. Mr. Packer, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Ode-en Theater, on the performance of Victor lingo's drama Ruy Blass, has been tried, and been sentenced to six days imprison-ment and the payment of a slight fine. BURLIN, Feb. 25-Eve.

The new treaty, which has been concluded distinct the Unite! States and the North German Confederation, provides that natives of Germany most obtain a license to emigrate, with shall be registered. released from the obligation of military released from the germany.

New York, Feb. 26.

The London cable dispatches confirm the resignation of Earl Derby. Mr. Dis rasi goes to Obborne to see the Queen on Wednesday. A yesinian dispatches state that the in-

Indicate met by Napier's enviry were all formedly to the English, and the women of Adova chered the military mission when it entered that town.

THE WEST.

Mail Destroyed by Indians Great Suov Storm on the Plains Much Sattering-New Bridge at St. Louis,

St. Louis, Feb. 26. A letter from Fort Berthold, Dec. 231, says the mol from St Paul to Helena, Bontana, via Fous Stevenson, Buford.

and Benton, was partially destroyed by a hand of Sioux Indiana near White Earth river, on the 19th, and the mail carriers warned that if they were again caught they would be killed.

The hostile Sioux encamped on Yellow-etone river are endeavoring to induce the frier dly tribes on the Little Missonri and his Knife rivers to incin them in a wear Big Knife rivers to join them in a war on he whites. They have offered them 300 lorses to do so, and say if they persist in recusing they will force them into hostili-

Another letter from Berthold, dated Jan. 1st, tays that two weeks previous the severest snow-storm had prevailed in that region that had been known for ten years. At Fort Stevenson the troops had been bliged to burn a warehouse and nearly all their lumber to prevent them from freezing. Cattle and mnles were actually buried in enow, and a large number had been frozen to death.

The Indians in the neighborhood of Berthold are in a starving condition, being chiged to eat horses to sustain life.

The foundation of the stone bridge across the Mississippi at this point was

umber of citizens.
The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed the Senate bill out respect to color or sex.

MEXICO. extinguishment of the National Best Capture of a Reset Schooner-Presi dent Junea to Visit Washington.

Baron Tinsdale, from France, and Senor Iturbide, have arrived, en ronte to

The national debt of Mexico is to be extinguished by the sale of confiscated prop-The Yonki Indians have attacked several Mexican towns and assassing

President Juarez is to visit Washington.
The rebel achooner Oriente has been captured off Yucatan. Reinforcements and money are called for to suppress the Yucatan rebellion.

It was feared that Canales would capture the specie en route from Monterey to

ture the specie en route from Monterey to Veneznela advices state the rebellion

was almost entirely suppressed. WEST INDIES

Later from Jamatea and St. Crolx.

HAVANA, Feb 25. Jamsica dates to the loth state that the American Consul was acting vigorously to obtain redress for the outrage on the schooner Hannsh Grant.

Breadstuffs were advancing. The coffee crop was good

A hurricane occurred at Nassau on the The ship Purveyor had arrived at St. Croix to assist the Monongahela. The sugar crop will be one quarter larger than usual.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Farious Snow Storm in Canada - Death of a Collector of Custom

TORONTO, Feb. 26. Robert Spence, Collector of Customs at this port, died this morning.

A furious snow storm set in yesterday marning and continued with great violence until noon to-day. Railways are all blocked up. The trains which left yesterday stuck in the snow banks a short distance from the city. The storm has prevailed with great fury from London to Belleville.

The Senate amendment to the House

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26. Bardi Gras was celebrated here with road was concur

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CC / L' 10742

XITH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION. Report of the Impeachment Commit of the Senate Order Taken for the Appearance of the President - Another Supplementary Reconstruction Blif Pauce Appropriation Blif Manipalated in the Bouse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

SENATE. The chair submitted a communication com the German Emigrat on Union of incinnati in regard to the treatment of migrants on ship board. Referred to the

emigrants on ship board. Referred to the C mmitt e on Commerce.
Mr. Yates presented a memorial from the citizens of Urah praying for the creation of the territory of Wyoming and the annexation of Urah and Idaho thereto. Referred to the Committee on Territories
Mr. Patiet on, of New York, present
a perition from 4,000 cit zens of Louisians setting for h their greivances and hard-slips. Refered to the Committee on Ju-

Mr Mergan reported, from the Commit-tee on Finates, the House j int resolution authorizing the Compt-offer of Currency authorizing the Comptroller of Carrency to revoke the appointment of receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and retore the charter of aid bank. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the juridetion of United States Courts in certain cases, introduced Feb. 17th, with amendments striking out the clause dismission all

ments triking out the clause dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Cour, which have grown out of the execution of the reconstruction acts, changing the various acts which suthorize an appeal in such cases to the Supreme Court to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed exending the judicial system of the United States over the ten robel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing there-in until the Senators and Representatives from such Stars shall be admitted, or Congress shall recognize State govern-ments therein as valid. Mr. Stewart, form the Committee on the

Judiciary, reported a bill for the surren-der of persons convicted of certain crimes with amendments. It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory evidence, to prevent the entrance of such convicts and to deliver them up to the

country from whence they came.

After discussion on the subject of extradition, during which it appeared that the bill did not apply to persons convicted of political offences, and it was amended to meet the case of countries with which country from whence they came.

provide that the principles of extradition reaties be applied to those countries. After further discussion the bill was re-Mr. Iloward from a select committee of

Mr. Howard from a select committee of seven, to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeacument, reported the following resolution: Whitesas, The House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month by two of their members, Messra, Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdementors in office, and crimes and misdementors in office, and rimes and misdemeanors in office, and aforn eithe Senate that the House of liepres that wes wil. in due time, exhibit particle rarticles of impeachment against fun, a d make good the same: and, lkewise demanded that the Scoate take Le proper order in the premises, there-

fore

Resolved, That the Senate take the

proper order thereon, of which due notice
will be given to the House of Representa
tives. The Committee also recommend
that the Secretry of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representale passage of this resolut

On notion of Mr Saulsbury the Senate k upt e sul plementary reconstruction
I, up n which Mr Saulsbury addressed

The b ll was postponed to Monday, Mr. Theyer having the floor.

A 11 to pr vide for the deficiency of the cxp uses incurred in connection with the Sioux Indian reservation wastaken up, auditurer d bate was referred to the

trg the report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Anson Burlingame to diplomatic and other missions by the Emperor of China; also a report of the

the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Harlan, now concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute population of the District of Columbia.

tion of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of War of the lands, tenements, and water privileges belonging to the United States, at or near Harper's Ferry. The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an amendment donating a certain portion of the lands to the college chartered by West Virginia.

Mr. Hendricks did not know why improved a property of the United States.

proved property of the United States should be given to a State without even a requirement that it should be exposed at public sale, or without any of the guards shows by experience to be necessary.

Mr. Pomeroy believed that the property was at the place where John Brown was excented, and perhaps it would be agreeaion and give it to the heirs of John

Mr. Hendricks said the Senator could donate his own money for that purpose if the pleased. He questioned his right, however, to give this property to them or any seminary of learning or the State of

West Virginia.

Mr. Fessenden thought it rather late in the day for a Western Senstor to object to giving land for the benefit of learning or State. He had an impression that the Government had a right to dispose of them as they saw fit. The State of Iudiana had a very respectable portion of public lands for benefit of education, railroads and other numbers.

other purposes, without any horror be expressed about it. Mr. Hendricks said the criticism in re-gard to Western lands came with had grace from the Senator from Maine, in view of the fact that the Government had

view of the fact that the Government had never realized a cent of money from lands in the State of Maine.

Mr. Fessenden—The United States Government never owned any there.

Mr. Hendricks said that was because the State would not cede it to the United States. The Government had made a clear profit out of the public lands of ludiana of one hundred million dollars, getting them for something the twenty-two ting them for something like twenty-two cents an acre, and selling them at \$1 25 to \$2. Who, then, could sp. k with good grace upon such a proposition if a Senator from Indians or Ohio could not? The lancs of Ohio had realized to the United States a clear profit of one million dollars. So of Illinois. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West could never have been settled without the grant of alternate sec

ons, and the improvements had enabled be Government to sell the reserved sec-ons. That had been based open a principle, but this proposed grant was a dif

After further debate, the amendment was agreed to. The further amendments were agreed to requiring the sale to be at public anction, and giving a credit of one or two years, with proper seenrity, and providing for the notice of sale to be given in Washington, New York, and Cincipnati for sixty-five days previous, and then the bill was passed.

its gold, having all the contracts.

The Brazilian Government is buying all the negroes it can, and freeing them, on condition that they enter the army. ment of doties. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate amendment to the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubaque and Sioux City Railroad was concurred in.

Mr. Shanks offered a resolution, calling

on the Secretary of the I terior for the

Mr. Mungen, asked leave to offer a resotion, reciding that the welfare of the unitry, and especially of the dominant erry at this particular juncture, impera-vely demand the admission of at least one S the under the reconstruction act; and that it had been ascertained that many Alabama freedmen had deposited the rvotes in the postolice contrary to the instructions of the military commander, and declaring it highly improper that such ballors should be tost, and that withsuch ballors should be tost, and that without further delay Alabama be admitted
into the Union, and that any member of
any party, or any other man voing
against the resolution be adjudged guilty
of high or mes and misdemeanors, and be
immediately impeached.

Mr. Washburne, of Himois, interrupted
there ding of the resolution, and Mr.
Chauler objected to its being received.

Thanler objected to its being received Mr. Van Hora, of New York, off red a res Mr. Van Hoja, of New York, off-red ares-olution directing the Sceretary of War to funds the House information relating to the barbor at Wilson, Niagara county, in connection with the proposed ship canal, and to the propriety of Congress making apprepriation for the improvement of said harbor. Adopted. Mr. Julian offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire

ato the expediency of so amending the omestead law as to excuse honorably dis harged soldiers from payment of the fee

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution directing lle Secretary of War to cause an exam-nation by competent and impartial offi-cers of the Eugineers Corps, who shall report whether the Louisville company has located and is constructing a bridge at the head of the falls of the Ohio. Ite Lands to inquire into the propriety of ceding to the State of Ohio the 40,000 acres of unsurveyed and undisposed of acres of land in the Virginia Military Dis-

rict. Adopted.

A bill to provide for the payment of pensions out of the naval pension fund was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
Messrs. Perham, Beatly, and Van Aer

oam reported a lange number of bills from Le Committee on Invalid Pensions, which were acted upon by the House. Mr. Van Hern, of New York, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the dis-posal of the Lincoln Monument Associa-tion damaged captured ordnance out of which to cast a statue, provided no metal shall be appropriated until the voluntarily appropriated contributions for that pur-pose actually in the hands of the Treasur-

ben expend d.

Mr. Butler moved to amend by extending the resolution to all associations of a similar character, but objection being made he withdrew it, and the joint resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Beatly, Sergeaut at-arms was directed to pay to the order of the widow of Cornelius S. Hamilton, late a

er, which amounts to \$100,000, shall have

member from Ohio, the amount of com-pensation which would have been due him on the 4th of February, 1-68.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa, asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments to the supplementary re-on-struction bill, that they might be non-con-

urred in and a committee of conference

Mr. Holman objected.
The House went into the Committee one Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, o the bill making a partial appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Department to the amount of \$225,000. Pending its dis-cussion the Committee rose, and a mea-sage was received from the Senate in-forming the House that the Senate will

take proper order on the proceedings of impeachment, and due notice shall be given to the House.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the Senate published for the supplementary recon-ruction bill was concured iu—yeas 15, ays 32. The bill now goes to the Presi-

nt for his signature.
The House again went into Committee on the Indian partial appropriation bill the bill, after discussion, was laid aside to be reported to the House, and the com mittee took up sunday civil expense bills Several messages from the President to the The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President to the President to the acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes to the amount of \$1,500,000; for the survey of the numbers case. Nerthwestero Lakes, \$75,000, and for the wester ucoast, \$30,000; lighthouses, \$1,740,000; revenue entire service, \$720,000. The appropriation for the western coast was raised to \$60,000.

Mr. Churchill moved an amendment

Mr. Churchill moved an amendment providing that the six steam revenue cu-ters stationed on the Northern and Northwestern lakes and their tributaries be laid up and that no more money shall be raid on their account except for safe-

Mr. Chapler opposed the amendment, harging that the laying up of these ves-els would be neither more nor less than hrowing the door wide open to smngling. Mr. Briggs thought one vessel should be

left on the lakes.

Mr. Churchill explained that these revenue cutters were built during the war to guard the lake towns and cities from posible incursions by the enemy, and were tot at all adapted to prevent smuggling. de said that the cost of these vessels last ear was \$161,000, and they had not renred the least service either in preven-

ing smnggling or in any other way.

Mr. Humphrey gave a different view or the subject. If these vessels were with drawn, the government would lose this year through smurgling more than their entire cost. He hoped the House would deliberate before doing an act so largely in the interest of smurglers. Mr. Washburne stated that these cut'ers

were built under a scare and apprehension that the United States might have a war with Canada, and they were uever intended for revenue purposes. He had letters from gentlemen living near the lakes, stating that there was no extravagance more cu pable than maintaining these cutters. A schooner could be bought for \$2,000 and run for \$20 or \$30 a day that would do

the War on the Parana-Cholera in Bu-

re Sonth Atlantic Squadron. Business was very dull at Rio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

CHOS AFFES.

ore service against smuggling than these Mr. Upson remarked that not one of me ever made a seizure.

Mr. Pike suggested that the steam-cnters were handy for pic-nic purposes.

Mr. Allison said he was assured by many officers that it was a fraud upon the Go Mr. Lynch thought it rather suspicio that the opposition came from the repre-sentative's constituents, who might have

an interest in smuggling.
Without disposing of the subject the Chief Justice-With my knowledge of Mr. Van Trump presented a petition from the citizens of the Reserve, in Ohio, in favor of a general reduction of the army and navy, civil expenses of the Govern-ment, and the readjustment of the revenue Referred to the Committee on Wavs nd Means. Adjourned.

I shall not hold him to personal imprison-ment when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it SOUTH AMERICA. Whereabouts of S'enmships-Peogress

they do not desire it

The counsel for Gen. Thomas then asked that he be finally discharged. Judge Carter granted the motion for the following reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prosecution, and it is a truth which, under the circumstances of this case we are all well advised of, that Gen. Thomas does not seek to evade the process of the law in any regard; that he is here, and will be here ready to answer to the demand when called on. This, I believe, is now the Wednesday preceding the Monday when the Grand Jury convenes in this district—only four days when the tribunal charged with the presentment of all such offenses will be in session to hear this and all other cases ander circumstances like these. What is my duty as an examining magistrate? Is it to hold this case from day to day for examination by the Grand Jury, or oismiss and let it abide the ordinary process of justice?

It appears to me my duty to let the case take that course. There are no circumstances developed in it, as it appears to me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry tribunal, and I cannot discussed the subject of the process of process of the process of the process of the process of the appears to me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry tribunal, and I cannot discussed the process of New York, Feb. 26.
The steamer Mississippi brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 27th of January.
The frigate Piscataqua sailed from Rio
or China on the 29th nlt.
The Pawnee was at Rio on the 29th. The Gneriere, Wasp, Quenebog, Kansas, and Chomokiu were at Montevideo on the The Huron was at Pernambuco on the b of February. The health was good throughout the en-No news for several days from the Platte. The last news from the seat of war was unsatisfactory. The siege of Humita continued, and discontent at the delay prevailed.

The Allies were draining the country of its held beginned to the country of it

as spreading into the interior, lion in Santa Ferosario was nger.

me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry tribunal, and I cannot disguise from myself that the subject under-

WASHINGTON.

lies the court versy which is now passing the order of the highest tribusal of the country, and that, in control with it gravity there, a preliminary exercise? 11 Imprachment Whishy Tax brau-ton's Regulations Honored-General Thomas Trial He is Discharged Stauiere, which must terminate with the session of the Grand Jury, would take the haracter of triffing. I do not propose to einstance and in instituting any succreacedings under the arounds made by ore me to-day. I think my duty as lon's Commission as Secretary of War Wanted in Court President Johnson's Remarks to a Belig itlound Cilizens of Maryland Correspondence Beiween Gen. Grant and the Commanders of Milifary Districts Impeachment Committee Talling Evidence.

distrate is properly discharged in discharged in discipling the case upon the motion of the nucleon of the delendant, and shall discount to the delendant, and shall discount to the delendant.

cure to the condition of affairs at present greating the public mind. The presenta-ion of such kind sentiments and encour-agement which they give, constrain me, sowever, to say they afford me a gratifica-tion which words are inadequate to ex-

Pointing you to the past as an index

which now threatens its ruin.

My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. It we never betrayd them, nor do I believe now, when waves of passion threaten to engulf the land,

hey will desert or abandon one who, in heir cause, is engaged in an earnest truggle for the preservation of constitu-ional liberty and in the supremacy of

Tagain thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement, and assure you that, so ong as the vital current continues to

warm and animate my existence, and memory holds its place, this occasion will

e remembered and cherished.

Among the documents read in the Sentetoday was one from Gen. Grant, which

I think your views sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress, and the duties of the supporters

good government to see that when re

nstruction is effected that no loop-hole

ranted to express, as much as what they lo express, and to execute the laws according to that interpretation. These petieve, they have generally done, and so

Washington, Aug 1, 1867.

contains the following telegrams

To Maj. Gen. John Pope:

Alabama and Georgia.

in reference to the President's order to

CALIFORNIA.

The Legislative assembly have adopted resolutions approving the action of the Freedent, and censuring Congress. The course pursued by the independent

pi. as on the coast is generally in support

The leading Democratic paper of this

city calls upon the President to declare marial-law in the District of Co-lumbia, and suspend civil business, in-cluding Congress, till the people can

A telegram from Victoria reported the arrival of the Fenian Head-Center. The

ecceipt of dispatches from reliable parties n San Francisco stating that the former

intended making a raid on British Colum-bra caused considerable excitement, and it is said that the information was of such a nature that Admiral Hastings deemed

t prudent to take imm liate precaution-ry steps. Banking houses are also active u sccuring themselves from impending

By a decision of the Supreme Court o

By a decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia the property of Isaac Humphrey, an American citizen, who died intestate in Victoria, must revert to the Crown should there beno hears to the same. The Chief Justice said the office of Consul was created for commercial purposes only; no ministerial duties or privileges were attached. Consul Francis appeared in behalf of the United States. The property in question is considerable in amount.

WISCONSIN.

Madison, Feb. 26.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.

Cloudy and cool. River falling. Freights

SAN FRANCISC . Feb. 26.

ivil authori'y.

Washington, Feb 26, The delay of the House committee of The delay of the House committee of seven in framing articles of impeachment ainst President Johnson is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the preminent charge of violating the tenure-of-office act; hence the committee to day engaged in framing the articles, with a view to secure a united party vote, and, if possible, to avoid all doubts.

It was agreed to-day by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Meaus to rethe Committee on Ways and Meaus to report a bill retaining the whisky tax at \$2. Gen. Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but, after his discharge from custody, went to the Executive mansion, d. after a short interview with Mr. hason, relarmed home. The Irasideut to-day sent to the Senate e nomination of John W. Caldwell as

Pointing you to the past as an index of what my future conduct will be, I beg to assure you, that, in an honest effort furtifully to discharge the high and important duties imposed on me by the Constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal ascriftee too great for me to make. Any sacriftee which I can make cannot be compared with the great object to be attained of preserving the pinciples of orrepublic by a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws made in accordance with its provision. The statement is unfounded that the re-ent regulations for issuing passports ave been promulgated ng that the Secretary of the Treasury had even orders that requisitions from the War Department signed by Scanton should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. Requisitions from Stanton for various amousts on account of the Wnr Department were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department this ith its provision.
God heing willing, I will perform my
luty, let the consequences be what they may.

From my advent in public life, now some years ngo, to the present time I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people, but never have I for a moment swerved from the straight line of duty; and, standing in this presence, I can sofemnly declare that there has never been as yet an occasion when, having been assigned to duty,

morning.
The room of the Supreme Court of the The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators, to witness the proceedings in the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who, on Saturday, gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Carter. The members of the bar were also largely represented. Adjutant General Thomas came into the

tinn there has never been as yet an occa-sion when, having been assigned to duty. I have abandoned my post. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, who I believe will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of our country and save it from the dark storm of passion which now threatens its ruin com necompanied by his counsel, Richard T. Merrick, and Walter S. Cox, with los. H. Bradley, Sr. as advisory counsel by order of Judge Carier, at twenty ninutes past ten the Criminal Court was worned. subpana was issued this morning for

Mr. Stanton to appear in court, and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers.

After the transaction of some other business Judge Odlin came into court, and iness, Judge Odlin came into court, and took his seat at the right of Chief Justice

Parter, and Judge Fisher at the left of udge Carter.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, Judge Carter asked whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant-Georeal Thomas? Mr. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter, who snid, that, being unwell to day, and the subject being of high importance, he desired that the case be centiumed till merrow. Mr. Merrick objected, on the ground

but great public interest was involved, which required an early settlement. Judge Car.er was disposed to grant stponement. Mr. Merrick, for Gcr. Thomas. asked he Criminal Court, and not in the Cham-

Judge Carter declined to do this, saying that he merely sat as an examining mag strate.

Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas was now here, and his hall had surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore

r have the approval of all who approve the Congressional plan of reconstruction [Sign d] U.S. GRANT, General. The following is the petition: On the 23d of December last Gen. Grant telegraphed to Ger. Pope as follows: "The constitutions adopted by the Con-ventions now in session are not the laws of To Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Criminal Chamber in said District:

ventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, there-fore, how you can enforce the law enacted by them until so ratified.' Gen. Grant, January 19th, telegraphed to Gen. Meade, approving the latter's con-duct in removing the State Transurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention; also the fol-lowing. said District:
The petitioner, Lorenzo Thomas, shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of a warrant made out and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor, sitting in Chambere. He avers, and will show that said imparisonment is whally unlawful. chamber: He avers, and will snow that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful, and without color of authority, under the Constitution and laws of the United State, upon the facts stated as a cause for said arrest; and he prays your Honor for a writ of habeas corpus ordering said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open court, that the cause of his content and detention owing:
"I would not interfere with the elections very satisfactory reasons existed to do sa. perfectly justified in adopting as your own order the stay laws proposed in the Con-stitution to be submitted to the people of the cause of his eaptore and detention foresaid may be inquired into, and he dealt with according to law.

Alabama and Georgia.

The State Department has received a letter from Anson Burlingame, deailing the circumstances of his appointment as Chinese Ambassador with treaty powers. All the facts have already been published.

The committee of seven appointed to prepare articles of impeachment was in session all this afternoon, and it is said examined General Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to garrison Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjuntant-General Thomas was also examined in reference to the President's order to Mr. Carpenter said he regarded the last action as an entirely unnecessary report. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to a settlement in the courts. There is no feeling between him and Gen. Thomas. Considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. Gen. Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into court and make himself a prisoner, unless the conri at least accepts tha oner, affects in econt asks him to be impris-oned with the full latitude with the con-sent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your bonor willl very willingly achim, directing that he take possession of the War Department.

Under the new arrangement with the Dominion of Canada the postage on inter-national letters will be reduced on the lai

This application for a writ of habeas The counsel for defense again urged

heir application.
The Chief Justice—I have never heard The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the marshal; it is always to the court. Where is the process of the marshal by which Gen. Thomas is held? His warrant has been rel'eved and the pariy's recognizance has hen substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his

Legislative Support to the Previolent-Comments of the Prevs-Probable Fen-lan Raid on British Columbia Impor-tant Legal Decision. recognizance he is present in cour. to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that this is not the question before me as examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by judges who shall entertain the application of the writ of hab us corpus. The question we determine as examining magistrate is what disposal shall the words of the arms

made of the case. Mr. Merrick—I was going to say to your tonor, if you allow me a single moment, nat, if the view expressed by the other de be correct, Gen. Thomas being before cur llonor, and they applying for a contin-nance till to-morrow, your llonor must nake some disposition of the prisoner. In the mean time, when that is done, I can esent my retition to the Criminal Court.

Chief Justice—With my knowledge of General Juomas's character, and especially after the avowal of the counsel that they had full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. Merrick—Then he is discharged. Chief Justice—Yes, sir, he is discharged under the intimation here, as far as any personal appearance is concerned. The case may be continued, and if Gen. Thomas is arrested it will be hereafter. I shall not hold him to personal imprison-

Consentions by the Republican State Consention-Grant for Precident. The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated L. S. Dixon for Chief Justice, and B. Payne for Associate Justice. H. C. B. Barron and S. S. Barton and S. S. Barton and S. Bar ton were nominated Presidential electors at large, and E. O. Galloway, Henry Bates, aud N. M. Littlejohn, delegates at large. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen Grant for President. The Appeal this morning hoists the name of Andrew Johnson for President.

> Departed- Rubicon, for Vicksburg; Par agon, for St. Louis; Darling, with 1,000 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati; Cora S., with 1,100 bales of cotton, for Louisville; Tennessee, with 600 bales of cotton, for Cairo. In port-Quitman, Sam J. Hale, Countess. and Pecrless.

1 STATCH S BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Press on the Changes in the Eng lish Cabinet-Lord Chelmsford will Resign-Negolialians for a Treaty Be-tween Italy and Aurirla Meeting of the Friends of the United States in London-Speech by John Bright.

LONDON, Feb. 26. The Times this morning, commenting uthe changes in the Cabinet, says that ord Derby's resignation was a foregone Disael, and no other manis equal to take the Tory lead. It thinks Lord Chelmsford will retire, but no other appointment is likely to be made. It sees no renson in the present circumstances i'un t. day to pri eut resolutions în re gard to the 1. ghts of American citizens abroad, se'd: "I shall not attempt, in set terms of set phison, to respond to the remarks which you have made in referwhy the ministry should sot be a perma

nent one.

The Morning Standard says the previous task of Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of great difficulty, but he was best fitted by courage, past experience, and his close relations with Earl Links. Derry to succeed to the still more dillical task which now devolved apon him The Morning Post declares that Di-raeli has now become Prime Minister no on account of his own merit so mach.

In the High Court of Chancery this evening Lord Chelmsford announced his tertion to resign. It is now certain that ir H. Chvins will be his successor. FLORENCE, Feb. 26.

Some Italian journals are commenting on remarks alloced to have been made by Secretary Seward in regard to Garibalda, but think his words must have been in a rectly report d. Tacy hope as the Government has not been secretly using Garibaldi as an agent of dissension that America desires only the unity of lt Paris, Feb. 26.

The Press reports that the Italian Gov

erament sent General Ninor Braxia to Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria LONDON, Feb. 26-11 P. M. A great meeting of the friends of the United States was held to night at St James Hall. John Bright presided No prominent Fiberals were present on the platform. Mr. Bright made a powerful peech, aronsing the sympathy of the au dience for the American people by elo-quent allusions to their conduct in the war of the rebellion. Hev. Newman Hall fol-lowed with an address, in which he prosented with ability the American side the Alabama controversy, and promed his views with nn carnestness and ele quence which carried the vast assemblage with him. The meeting was very cuthusi-astic, and bloke up with repeated cheers

THE SOUTH

for America.

Nominations by the North Carolica and Florida Radical State Conventions -The Reconstruction Conventions Still Charging their Per Diem.

ATLANTA, Feb. 26. ATLANTA, Feb. 26.

The convention adopted section thirtywo of bill of rights. It allows exemption
rom execution of a homestead of actual
worth \$2,000 and personal property of
10.000 in species. The convention adopted section thirty-two cf bill of rights. It allows exemption

1,000 in specie.
A motion to adjourn sine die on the 7th f March was lost.
A resolution that mechanics and laborate shall have liens upon the property of called for light and transient causes; but A motion to adjust a sine are on the star of March was lost.

A resolution that mechanics and laborers shall have liens upon the property of employers prevailed.

The removal of the capital to Atlanta the right is a natural right, the exercise of which is accompanied with no injustice to any of the parties; it has, therefore, been universally recognized as inhering in every party, and his ever be neft unimpaired by any possible regulation. ras warmly discussed; vote to-morrow.

is left open to give trouble and embar as-ment thereafter. It is certainly the duty of the district commanders to study what the framers of the reconstruction laws CHARLESTON, Feb. 25. The proceedings of the convention to-The proceedings as were unimportant.
RALEIGH, Feb. 26. The Convention to day spent most of the acssion in personal explanations.

The State reflical convention to nominate candidates under the new constitution met to-day. Ex-Governor, Holden was nominated for Governor and Colonel Reston for Congress from the New Local

leaton for Congress from the Newb :a en n appeal to the Searcher of all Hearts for the purity of our intentions, and nu-der the conviction that the origin and ob-Hendrick offered the following resolujects of said proposed amendment were unseemly and unjust, and that the neces-sary result of its adoption must be the disturbance of the harmony, if not the de-Resolved. That no person shall receive struction of our system of self-government.

suggress, or by the lith article of the enstitution of the United States.

Hendrick wrged the passage of a resofurther declare: our sister States to expose the same, do further declare:
That, it being necessary by the Coastiction on the ground that reconstruction hould be in the hands of those who did said proposition, for the purpose of secur-ing the assent of the requisite majority, determined to and did exclude from the

The friends of Holden, who is disqualiicd under the laws for his prominent par-icipation in the war, refused to entertain resolution, and it was laid on the Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for cheriff of Wake county, virtually moved o expel Hendrick from the convention

ance of Col. Heatou the matter was dropped. NEW ORLEANS, 1'eb. 25. The convention to-day adopted a licles 2 to 91 inclusive, with the amendment by than the possession of the power, without the right, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, ejected a member of their own body, representing this State, and thus practically denied to New Jersey its equal suffrage in the Senate, and thereby e special committee, without altering

The Republican State Convention met last night. The following State ticket was a minated: Governor, Harrison Reed; Lieutenaut-Governor, W. H. Glason; member of Congress, C. M. Hamilton.

last night. The following State ticket was neminated: Governor, Ilarrison Reed; Lieutenaut-Governor, W. H. Gl'ason; member of Congress, C. M. Hamilton. Six delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention. A new State Excutive Committee was elected and three Presidentiat electors nominated.

Jackson, Feb. 25,
The convention to-day was engaged upout the third tax ordinance. So far as adopted, it provides for the levy of a special tax of fifty per cent. on the amount of the State tax assessed on the real estate and personal property of the State for 1867, to be added to the tax for that year; also, one half of one per cent. on the year is goods, grocery and provision store, and stocks of goods or merchandise, and all other moveable or personal property not herein otherwise provided for; also, fifty cents on each balc of cotton now in the state. This was reduced from one doller, after discussion.

The taxes are to be paid in Convention warrants or United States treasure nations.

is State. This was reduced from one sillar, after discussion.

The taxes are to be paid in Convention warrants or United States treasury notes, and are to be collected by the Sheriffs and v collectors of the State.
Ten more sections are to be adopted to

ovide for unimportant details. PENNSYLVANIA.

Revolutionists in the Keystone State. PHILADELPHIA, Feb 26. The Senate of Pennsylvania passed a esolution indorsing the imprachment of Ir. Johnson. The resolution will probably be passed by the Houset -day.

the forms of the Constitution to which the people are accustomed, but practically deposing the President from his office of Commander-iu-Chief, and suppressing one of the great departments of the Government, that of the executive; the attempt to withdraw from the supreme judicial tribunal of the uation the jurisdition to examine and decide upon the conformity of their pretend d laws to the Coustination, which was the chief function of that august tribunal as organized ably be passed by the House t -day.

Major-Generat McCall died yesterday at
West Chester.

At a large Democratic meeting held in
the Eighth Ward last evening, strong resolutions were passed and speeches made.
One speaker (Col. Leeblirt) said that be orc many days every lamp-post would be ouverted into a gibbet for the Republi-

The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College have been added to the Engineer corps of the Union Pacific railroad and ordered to report at Omaha without delay, with a view to speed the location and construction of a difficult section of the road between Cheyenne and Salt Lake: Jas. R. Maxwell, W. T. Schuuder, Wm. V. Harris, Jas. T. McCahe, Domengo Garcia, and J. B. Wilson. The Republican Conventions in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Congressional districts met to-day and elected delegates to the National Convention. In the 4th Senatorial district Convention resolutions were maha without delay, with a view to spee

rial district Convention resolutions were

passed congratulating the people on im-peachinent, and returning thanks to the House of Representatives for its action. It lodges with the legislative branch of the government the power of pardon, which properly belongs by our system to

NEW JERSEY.

John P. Stochion for President.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.

At the recent supper given here to prominent Democrats of the State it was unanimously resolved to present John P. Stockton as a candidate for the next President.

Which properly belongs by our system to the Executive.

It denounces and inflicts praishment of past offenses by constitutional provision, and thus would make the whole people of this great nation, in their most solemn and sovereign act, guilty of violating a cardinal principle of American liberty, that no punishment can be inflicted for any offense unless it is provided by law before the commission of the offense.

It usurps the power of punishment,

NEW YORK

ure of New Jersey.

mits it to the p ople in the row re;

It degrades the nation, by p ing to the world that no confidence can be placed in its honesty or morality.

It appeals to the fears of the public creditors by publishing a libel on the American people, and fixing it forever in the national Constitution as a stigma upon the present generation, that these must be constitutional characteristics. ALBANY, Feb. 26. The Constitutional Convention is about The State Canal Commissioner has resolved in favor of the abrogation of the present contract, and the system of botwere possible that a perple who were corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutions. oming out canals to secure sofficient wa-

repudiation of the public debt; as it it is make such and certa'n other provisions for the benefit of canals.

New York, Feb. 26.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coalsold at anction to day for \$3.50.50 thowing a slight advance.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived to day.

Nashville, Feb. 26.

The river is again falling, with three feet eight inches water on Harpeth shoals.
We ather mild, wit'l Ight rain.

Arrived—Nashville, from Cairo, Alert, cam the Upper Cumberland. Depart 1—Palestine, for Louisville. The Nighting sit at the foot of the shoals awaiting a desired to dearges the property of the growing were law to the due performance of the common law relating to the liberty, or proventy within the jurisdiction of the federal tribunals, and charges those tribunals and charges to the due performance of the state of the dear the foot of the shoals awaiting a short that a per people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutional or otherwise.

It imposes new prohibitions upon the power of the State to pass laws, and unterdictable excention of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may esteem inconsistent with the vague provisions of the said amandment, made vague for the purpose of facilitating encroachments upon the lives, liberties and proventy of the common law relating 10 fe, liberty, or proventy within the jurisdiction of the federal tribunals and charges those tribunals and charges those tribunals with duties to the due performance.

which in any coherent system of govern

The river is again falling, with three feet eight inches water on Harpeth shoals. We ather mild, wit' light rain.

Arrived—Nashville, from Cairo, Alert, cm the Upper Cumberland. Depart 1—Palestine, for Louisville. The Nightingale is at the foot of the shoals awaiting a unals with duties to the due performan. ple, are unequal.

It makes a new apportionment of rep-

The surnal commencement of the Nashville Medical College took place to-night. The degree of Doctorate was conferred to neighty-five students. The valedic try address was delivered by Dr. W. C. Frieldt. resentation in the national conneils, for no other reason than thereby to science to a faction a sufficient number of the votes of a service and ignorant race to Legislature to-day elected Col.

Thomas Webrrs General Commissioner of Chims under the law to assets and audit the claims against the General Government for damages to the proper your last men during the war by Fede 1 It sets up a standard of suffice de-PITTSEURG, February 26. River falling, with scant 6 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather wet.

It sets up a standard of sufficie dependent entirely upon cit zenship majority, inhabitancy, and manhood, and any interference whatever by the State, imposing any other reasonable qualitications, as time of inhabitancy, causes a reduction of the State's representation.

But the demand of the supporters of this amendment in this State, that Congress should compel the people of New Jersey to adopt what is called "impartial suffrage," makes it apparent that this section was intended to transfer to Congress the whole control of the right of suffrage in the State, and to deprive the State of a THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ASSENT OF NEV JERSEY TO THE FOURTEENIH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION the State, and to deprive the State of free representation, by destroying the power of regulating suffrage within its ow limits, a power which they have never The following is the joint resolution which has been adopt I by the Legisla-Joint Resolution, withdrawing the on-sent of this State to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, entitled a ticle formeen, and rescinding the joint resolution, ap proved September 11, Anno Domini eighteen hundre and sixty ex, whereby it was resolved that said proposed amendment was ratified by the Legisla-ture of this State. been willing to surrender to the Gene Government and which was reserved the States as the fundamental principle on which the Constitution itself was con-structed, the principle of self-government. This section, as well as all others of the amendment, is conched in ambiguous, vague, and obscure language, the uniform resort of those who seek to encroach upon

amendment was ture of this State.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey having seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the Linited States, do declare and make known: That the basis of all government is the consent of the governed; and all constitutions are contracts between all constitutions are contracts between the fundamental law the fundamental law the fundamental law are designed to confer, or to compet the States to confer, the soverties of the elective franchise upon a size of the elec evidence, at any time, or in any quarter the globe, of its capacity for self-gove ment, and erect an impracticable star ard of suffrage, which will render the rig valueless to any portion of the peop was intended to overthrow the system self-government under which the people of the United States have for eighty years enjoyed their liberties, and is usfit from its origin, its object and its matter to be incorporated with the fundamental law of

a free people; therefore, beit

1. Resolved by the Senate and General
Assembly of the State of New Jersey,
That the joint resolution approved September 11th, Admo Domini eighteen hanon.
The said proposed amendment not having yet received the assent of the three-tourths of the Status, which is n cesse y dred ard sixty-six, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States, be, o make it valid, the untural and constitu-onal right of this State to withdrawits cent is undeniable. With these impressions, and with a soland the same is hereby rescinded, and the consent, on behalf of the State of New Jersey to ratify the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby withdrawa.

2. And be it resolved, That copies of

the foregoing preamble and resolution certified to by the President of the Senand Speaker of the General Assembly, forwarded to the President of the University States, the Secretary of State of nited States, to each of our Senate tions shall take effect immediately

chiefly of the peasant class, but veil the tenets in much secresy. There is reason to suppose that they reject the dogma o the miraculous birth of Jesus, and have m said two Honses at least seventy repre-sentatives from ten States of the Union, sentatives from ten States of the Union, upon the pretense that there were no such States in the Union; but finding that two thirds of the remainder of said Houses could not be brought to assent to the said proposition, they deliberately formed and carried out the design of mutilating the int grity of the United States Senate, and, without any prefers of instification of the tree infractions birth of Jesus, and have no religious rites. They have no priest class, but whoever feels inspired in a congrega-tion arises to speak or pray. They refuse buptism to their children, and will swear no oath; nor do they acknowledge any sacred character to marriage, though no polygamy or promiscrity has yet been discovered among them. No distinctive without any pretext or instification, other than the possession of the power, without signs of dress or appearance are visible, and they are distinguished in all locali-ties among their neighbors for industry, order, and sobriety. The Pesth journals frequently allude to them.

CITY ITEMS.

ominally securing the vote of two-thirds f the said Houses.

The object of dismembering the highest

lies; the attempt to commit to one man

countermand the President's orders, and to certify military orders to be "by the direction of the President," when they are notoriously known to be contrary to the President's direction, thus keeping up the forms of the Constitution to which

AUCILON SALES BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 61 and 83 Fifth treet, bet. Main and Market,

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, wis, at 10 o clock, sale of furniture and a t of carpet, at anction rooms, 51 and 53

TEURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, 868, at 10 o'clock, sale of the stock of rillinery goods of Mrs. J. A. Beattie, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson streets. The sale will be continued every day notil the stock is closed out. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 27th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, sale of one of the finest esidences in the city, situated on the east bles; the attempt to commit to one man arbitrary and uncontrollable power, which they have found necessary to exercise to force the people of those States into compliance with their will, the authority given to the Secretary of War to use the name of the President, to countermand the President's orders, and occuling military orders to be "but the side of Second street, near Breckinridge, djoining Gen. Boyle's residence. FRIDAY MORNING, February 28th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock, sale of dry goods, boots, and shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely. SATURDAY MORNING, February 29th, 1264, at 10 o'clock, regular sale at auction

rocms of all kinds of goods. SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Auctiqueer. INFECTED BLOOD. When the blood has been deteriorated by mercury or other mineral medicines, RADWAY'S REGULATION PILLS WILL PROPER THAN AND THE PROPERTY OF T an admirable corrective. They act through he stomach and liver upon the animal nuids, at once regulating and strenghtening those organ, and purifying the elements of life which they eliminate.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

Nervous diseases, if not immediatey attended to, quickly assume a curoxic orm, especially Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful pervons maladies, and ons of justice drawn from the State Con-titutions; but like all the essays of unno ordinary medicines will be of any avail. lawful power to commend its designs to popular favor it is marked by the most absurd and incoherent provisions. It proposes to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States that naturalized citizens of the United States, as if that were not so without such absurd declaration.

In proposes to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States shall be citizens of the United States, as if that were not so without such absurd declaration. it. Principal depot, 12) TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, \$1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

fe25 eod3 A CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER. A small steam engise and boiler, all complete and in good order, will be sold

at a bargain. Apply to
J. H. ALMOND,
"Journal" Office.

It usurps the power of punishment, Main street below Fourth.

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P. O. Box ... 92. 42 Honover St., Bosto s. Man

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; be only line and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable,

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY. An Essay for Tonng Men an the Crime of Saltinde, and the Disk Asks and A BUNGS w ch create imped ments to MARKI.

BUTE mes sof relief. Sent in scaled le
open tree of ch. rgs. Add sen Dr. J.

BULUHTON, Howard Association, Phi

A Physiciogleal View of Marriage-The Despet Book Ever Published, containing seatify to Pages and in fine Plicts and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Euman Organs in a said of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, the Deplocable Consequence apon the Mind and Body, with the author's plan for the Control of the Con

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER. Fourth night of the great Tragedian EDWIN FORREST. ON Thursday Evening, Feb. 27,

JACK CADE.

JACK CADE.

Mr. Edw n Forrest,

Mr. By on H. I. Jack Cade. Lord Cli Ford .. WEISIGER HALL.

for one week. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday P. M. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S ORIGINAL New Urleans Minstrels!

20 PERFORMERS. Troupe recogn ed by the Press and the Admi on to Matrice, all parts of the house, Sc. Avening Adm on Suc: Reserved seats 7 c;

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION NOTICE

GARTRELL & MOORE,

REGULAR NALE DAYS frdim GARTRELL & MOORE, Auctioneer BALES TO-DAY. THREE DATS' AUCTION SALES

THOS. ANDERSON & CO. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, MAYS, BOURS, AND SHOP.

N Thurs lay, 27th February, at 1 A. M., will be sold a stock of staple and Face Dry Goods, C. hing, do., omersale in the start of the staple and the start of the staple and the start of the star

PYS. G. HENRY & CO. 1,000 cases and cartoons of Spring Goods at Auction. SPECIAL TWO DATS' NALE,

S. G. HENRY & CO., BY HAYES & MONETT.

ES, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c. ON Thurs lay Morning, Feb. 27, at AT AUCTION.

o'c'oca, at our An on-rooms, on Fit street, hear Jefferson, w will an and a 1V. Terms cush. HAYES & M. VET. ET S. P. WHALEY. MillineryGoods

TINDER OF MRS. J. A. BEATTIE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC ACCITION FOR CASH.

A RS. J. A. BEATTIE having concluded to relieve to the control beatters, will offer her ealine stock of the control beatters of

The dealers in M mery and Fancy (souds are especially a vied to attend in a sale, as the goods will be put up in liberal lots.

S. P. WHALEY. Auctioneer. BY S. P. WHALEY, al and as fifth street.

R X2e FEET OF GROUND WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENT SECOND STREET R. SIDENCE,

ALSO VACANT LOT OF X2e F EF D

TO A 2e-FOOT ALLEY.

AT AUCTION. ON Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 27, A Thurs, "AV ALICEMOOR, Feb. 27, 1988, as a seleck, it "Ill sell, so the preminer, that is a seleck, it "Ill sell, so the preminer, that is of eye and Breckbridge streets, N 1 one of the best Fa Ly Read now the city; a so one acant Lt to for the term by an effect deep a familia. The has see and lot will be self deep a familia. The has see and lot will be self direct. The best self the self deep a familiar that have been self to the self direct that have been self to the self streets in the city. Parries des reas of look tag at the premier previous to the day of second of the terms of the self that the self that have been previous to the day of second of the self that have been previous to the day of second of the self that have been previous to the day of second of the self that have been previous that have been self to the day of second of the self that have been self that have been self that have been self that have been self to the day of second of the self that have been self that have b

FUTURE SALES. BY J. D. WRIGHT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONA-BLE (LOTHING constating of PANTS, VESTS, OVER-COATS, FROCK COATS, NECK-TIES, ON Friday Morning, Feb. 28, 1868, street, between Main and Market street, the above wit re-suit to close consignment.
Terms cash.

BY S. P. WHALDY, m and S Figh street. De ACRES OF LAND, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, on the Lonisville and Nashville S. R., haif a mile from Huber's Station, one mile from Brooks's Station, and known as the "Hornback" place,

AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, March 2, 1868, at 12 octock noon, I will sell, on the premises, atmated as above, a very desirable farm and march as a superior of tand, but a clearly bothood is est the very best, and the place is sold for no facilit, only to raise money.

Them—Out-fibric cash; balance in 6, 12, 19, and 23 months, notes negotiable and payable in bank.

24 months, notes negotiable and payable in bank, with interest and lien.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer. BY S. P. WHALEY,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON TRESday Morning, March 10, 198, at he o'thick I was. ON Treeday Morning, March 10, been, at to octock, I will adder for an the farm thown as the "Funk Trace," sight miles from the city, on the Jedisvonlow pike, to-wil: 1154 acres rich Beargrans land, with good substantial improvements, with a two-story beach house of Incoms, including kitchen; two-severate's nones, briek, 3 rooms, each; two-story spring-house, stood, three never failing springs, in green and the stood of select fruit, one of the best garden in the county, with asparague, strawberry beds, grapes is abundance; 20 acres busegrans, is acres clover, if although the stood of select fruit, one of the best garden in the county, with asparague, strawberry beds, grapes is abundance; 20 acres busegrans, as acres clover, if although the strawberry beds, grapes in a county of the selection of the principle wagen, if full blood acres now, i counwold sheep, I rockaway, Liop busegy, I spring wagen, i four-borse wagen, if kentre key harvessee, 7 plows, 3 cultivators, 2 harrows, acts of particle, with of partitions, engravings, with 20 books can be founded by the selection of the purchase ancay. The personal praperty, all sums under 60, cash in a long time of eo I and made universally easy, with be given with bond and approved security, negable, and payaties at Bank of Louisville, with the levels from day.

The farm will be said at 12 colock M.

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REMOVAL.

"Great Clothing House."—S. M. Arm J. DAVIS & CO. have removed strong now occupies his fine store 132 J. in No. 66, west side. Second street, near Main.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at the regular honr, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Swigert—Resolution Mr. Swigert—Resolution — Tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Passed.
Same—A Honse hill to incorporate the Contord and Tollsboro turnpike road company, and levy a tax. Passed.
Same—A Honse bill to incorporate the Gennville and Mt. Rion turnpike road company. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Smithfield and Shelby turnpike road company. Passed.
Same—A House bill to charter the Marion and New Liberty turnpike road company. rion and New Liberty turnpike road com-

rion and New Liberty turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House hill to charter the Lancaster and Sugar Creek turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Swigert—Same—A House hill to charter the Versailles and Mt Vernon turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Chandler—Same—A hill to fix and regulate tolls at the gate of Muldrough's Hill turnpike road and bridge company. Passed.

Payne-Same-A Honse hill to repeal all acts and parts of acts declaring peal all acts and parts of acts declaring.
Little river, in Trigg county, a navigable
stream. Rejected.
Mr. Cooke—Judiciary—A hill to amend
the charter of the city of Louisville.

Passed.
Same—A Honse bill to repeal an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved October 1st, 1861. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend an act to charter the Lonisville Furniture Manufac

charter the Lonisville Turifute Manufacturing company. Passed.

Same—A hill in relation to the measurement of brick work in Louisville and Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Georgetown. Same—A House hill to incorporate the Kentucky Life Insurance Company.

Same—A hill to incorporate the Kentucky Cotton Mill Company. Passed.

Same—A hill to amend an act to amend
the charter of the city of Louisville, approved February 17th, 1866, Passed.

Same—A hill to amend the charter of
the Kentucky Land Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the
Louisville Ladies' Widows' and Orphans'
Home Scrietz. Passed.

Home Society. Passed.
Same—A bill to amend an act to amend and reduce into one the acts of February 17, 1858, in regard to the mechanics' lien law. Rejected.

Same—A bill to smend the charter of the city of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A House hill to incorporate the Platotian Literary Society of Louisville.

-A bill to amend an act to amend article 2, section 3, of chapter 22, Revised Statutes. Passed. Same—A bill to continue in force an

act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road company. Same-A bill to incorporate the Green River Bank.
Same—A bill to amend an act amend-

ing an act appointing persons to serve processes in the justices courts in Louis-ville. Passed. Same-A bill concerning sales made by order of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Passed.

Same A bill to regulate the inspection of stationery steam boilers and machinery, &c. Rejected.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A hill to increase the jurisdiction of the quarterly conts in Henry county in criminal and penal cases.

Same—A hill to amend the charter of the town of Independence, in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—A hill to amend the charter of the ladependence and Big Bone turnpike road company. Passed.

The counties of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Marshall, and Graves shall compose the First District.

The counties of Trigg, Callows: The counties of Trigg, Callows, and Hopkins, the ne-A hill to amend the charter of the Independence and Big Bone turnpike road company. Passed.
Same—A bill to change the time of

holding the quarterly conrts in Gallatin Second.
County. Passed.
Same—A bill to incorporate the Brack-Livings en and Robertson county turnpike road company. Passed.

Same A Mil to incorporate the Brack-third.

The counties of Crittenden, Henderson, Livingston, Union, Webster, and McLean, the Third. Same-A hill to amend the charter of

Perier. Passed.

Same—A hill in relation to the sale of real estate under execution in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the penal laws.

Sime—A bill to amend the penal laws.

of this Commonwealth. Orders of the

Same-A House hill't Economy Life Insurance Company, Rejected.

Same—A House hill to incorporate the Kentucky Eye and Ear Infirmary. Re-

rainst the estates of deceased persons.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Sarah A. and Julia G. Burton, of Mason connty. Passed.

Same—A Honse bill to incorporate the Kentucky Club at Louisville. Passed.

Same—A Honse bill to amend an act to reduce into one the several acts in regard to the town of LaGrange. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

An act to re-arrange the Appellate Judicial Districts in this State.

Mr. Dudley proposed to take Phlaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, and Casey counties from the Second District, and add them to the Third, and to take Shelby and Oldham from the Third and add them to the Second District.

special orders.

An act to re-arrange the Appellate Judicial Districts in this State.

Mr. Dudley proposed to take Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, and Casey counties from the Second District, and add them to the Third, and to take Shelby and Oldham from the Third and add them to the Second District.

The yeas and nays being taken on the proposed amendment, the result was 12 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative.

Mr. Parker moved to take Pulaski and Whitley from the Second and add them to the First District—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

The bill was then put npon its passage, and the result was—yeas, 19; nays, 12. the First District—yeas, 12; nays, 21.
The bill was then put upon its passag and the result was—yeas, 19; nays, 12.

Resolution in relation to the final adjournment of the General Assembly, so amended in the House as to fix the 9th of March for the day of adjournment, to meet again 5th of January, 1e69. Concurred in—yeas, 20; nays, 13.

Mr. Leslie moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill in regard to the compen-eation of Public Printer and recommit the same. Adopted.

Mr. Field moved to withdraw from the House a bill in regard to the Board of In-

ternal Improvements, with a view to the reconsideration of the vote passing the same. Rejected—yeas, 16; pays, 17.

Mr. Leelie moved to take up the report of the Finance Committee in regard to the purchase of the Adjutant-General's

the purchase of the Adjutant-General s report.

Mr. Carlisle moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The vote was as follows:
Yeas—R. T. Baker, J. B. Bruner, J. G.
Carlisle, W. Lindsay, I. T. Martin, I. A.
Spalding, Philip Swigert, H. Thompson, Wm. J. Worthington—9.

Nays—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), F.
M. Allison, Robert Boyd, A. K. Bradley, Joseph H. Chandler, Lyttleton Cooke, A. D. Coeby, W. A. Dudley, A. H. Field, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, W. C.
Halbert, O. P. Johnson, P. H. Leslie, D.
Y. Lattle, J. W. Parker, W. H. Payne. Oscar Turner, A. G. Vallandingham, W. L.
Vorfee, B. J. Webb, Boyd Winchester, C.
T. Worthingtop. SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution was then put ipon its passage, and the vote being as folows: Year—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnon, F. M. Allison, R. Boyd, A. K. Bradley, J. H. Chandler, Lyttleton Cooke, A. D. Cashy, W. A. Irudley, A. H. Field, J. Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, W. C. Halbert O. P. Johnson, P. H. Leslie, W. Lindsay, D. Y. Lyttle, I. T. Martin, J. W. F. Parker, W. H. Payne, I. A. Spalding, H. Thompson, Oscar Turner, A. C. Vallandinghum, W. L. Vories, B. J. Webb, C. T. Wortnington—26. Nays-R. T. Baker, John B. Bruner-2 SPECIAL ORDER.

An act for the benefit of the commo

chool system, with various amendments. The first was to strike out 1963 and jusert 503 as the time to submit the question to he people. Rejected-yeas, 13, nays, Mr. Payne—Internal Improvements—
A Honse bill to incorporate the Salt River, Otter Creek, and Big Spring turnpike road company.

Same—A House hill to incorporate the Clark and Madison turnpike company.

Passed.

Same—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson).

Yess—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson).

ation on each one hundred dollars, whereever it occurred in the bill. The vote
being taken, the resnit was as follows:
Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson),
Messrs. Bradley, Carlisie, Chandler,
Cooke, Dudley, Field, Garriott, Leslie,
Lindsay, Martin, Sparling, Turner,
Vories, Webb—15.
Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Boyd,
Bruner, Cosby, Gardner, Halbert, O. P.
Johnson, Lilly, Lyttle, Parker, Payer,
Swigert, Thompson, Vallandigham, Winchester, C. T. Worthington, Wm. J. Worthington—18.

ngton-15.

The third amendment provides that cople whose religion forbids them to end their children to such schools should be relieved from the tax, on proof that they paid an equal amount in another manner for educational purposes. The result was—Yeas 13, nays 20.

The fourth amendment provides in addition to levy a per capita tax of one dollar on each and every male citizen over twenty-one years of age—yeas, 15, nays, 18.

nave, 18.
The fifth amendment provides that the money raised by taxation under this bill in each county shall be expended in said county where it is so raised—yeas, 14;

HOUSE. Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.
The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

town of Germantown. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of C. A.
Dinncan, late sheriff of Calloway county.
[Refunds \$1,200 paid into the treasury,
the same having previously been paid to
the provisional government of Kentneky.]

the provisional government of Kentneky.]

Passed—yeas 67, nays 1.

Same—Senate hill for the henefit of J.

M. Rohinson, late Sheriff of Hickman county. [Allows said Sheriff a credit of \$1,127 45, and the interest and damages thereon for taxes due from said county for years 1860-61, said money having been taken from him by force, under the anthority of the so-called provisional government of Kentneky.] Passed—yeas 67: rument of Kentucky.] Passed-yeas, 67; LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Herd was granted indefinite leave

The Senate bill reads as follows:
Sec. 1. Be itenacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State is hereby divided into sixteen Circuit Court Judicial Districts as followed:

tian, Lyon, Calloway, and Hopkins, the The counties of Crittenden, Henderson

The counties of Logan, Simpson, Ed-monson, Butler, Warren, Muhlenburg, and ARGOY, CH.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.
ADICTICA, CID.
Morning Star, Hend'son,
Morning Star, Hend'son,
Fails City, Green River,
Valid, White River,
Argosy, New Orleans. Payton, in Campbell county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the henefit of Willie
M. Gorin. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of R. E.
Davies, Ohio, Grayson, Hardin, and Meade, the Fifth.

> and Comberland, the Sixth.
>
> The counties of Marion, Mercer, Nelson, Taylor, Washington, Larue, and Anderson, the Seventh.
>
> The counties of Boyle, Casey, Garrard, The river is rising slowly, with six feet two inches in the canal, four feet two inches in the Indiana chnte, and three feet two inches on the rocks.

Same—A bill to provide for the sale of the stock of the State in the Louisville and Salt River turnpike road company.

Print, and orders of the day.

Same—A hill to amend an act to appoint trustees for the town of Franklin in South Passed.

The counties of Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincoln, Palaski, Russell, and Wayne, the Eighth. The counties of Bullitt, Shelby, Spencer, Oldham, and Jefferson, the Ninth. The counties of Bourhon, Fayette, Jessmine, Scott, Woodford, Clark, and Madison the Tanth ison, the Tenth.

The counties of Franklin, Owen, Henry,
Gallutin, Carroll, Trimble, and Grant, the

Eleventh.

Same—A House hill to incorporate the Kentucky Eye and Ear Infirmary. Rejected.

Same—A House hill to amend an act to uncorporate Cadiz Lodge, No. 199, L.O.O.F. Passed.

Same—A House bill concerning claims against the estates of deceased persons.

Passed.

Leventh. The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

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The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Pendleton,

Same—A Hense bill for the benefit of The counties of Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, Josh Bell, Kuox, Harlan, Clay, Letcher, Perry, and Breathitt, the Fit-

centh.

And the counties of Boyd, Carter, Law-rence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, and Magofiu,

Sec. 2. That elections shall be held on the first Monday in August next, for the election of a Circuit Court Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in each of said dis ricts, in the mode and manner now pre-

Lewis, Nicholas, Mason, and Rowan; and the counties of Bath, Montgomery. Powell, Estill, Owsley, Wolfe, and Morgan, the fourteenth; and the counties of Rockcastle, Laurel, Whiley, Josh Bell, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Letcher, Perry, Breathitt, and Jackson, the fifteenth district. Amendments concurred in.

Mr. Lillard offered an amendment taking the courty of Boone from the Twelfth and adding it to the Eleventh district. Adopted.

Excuser Tories.—Attacks by English liberals upon tories may be summed up in this way: That from 1760 to 1830 the tories held power, and the result was constant war and crushing taxation. They opposed the Test and Corporation acts, by which tens of thousands of Englishmen were admitted to the rights of citizenship; also the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829, till they could oppose it no longer. In 1835 they opposed the Municipal Corporation act, and in 1839 they opposed the spread of education by refusing grants of money for educational purposes otherand adding it to the Eleventh district.
Adopted.
Mr. B. W. Stone moved to amend the hill taking Allen conuty from the Sixth district, and adding it to the Fourth.
Mr. A. L. Martin moved to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committee oa Judiciary. Motion rejected.
The question was then taken on Mr. Stone's amendment. Adopted—yeas, 36; 7878.

nays, 32. Mr. Herd offered an amendment to strike Owsley from the Thirteenth and add it to the Fifteenth district, take Breathitt from the Fifteenth and add it to the Thirteenth

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to summon before it every candidate for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in the State, ascertain their wishes with regard to redistricting the State, &c., and report s bill that, in all its provisions, shall con-form to the wishes of said candidates.

thousand acres, purchased by his father fifty years ago. Recently he purchased twelve thousand acres in Nebraska at a cost of seventy-nine cents an acre. He is only twenty-two years of age. Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Circuit Courts, to whom had been re-commit-

ted a lill falig the salaries of the judges of this Course, watch, together with the amendments offered to said bill, offered a substitute for the same, fixing the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Courts, Crimital Courts, and the Courts of Courson Pleas, and the judge of the Louisville Chancery Court at \$2,300 per annum Passed—yeas, 65; nays, 16.

JAMES BRIEN. Mr. Davis, from a select committee, to whom had been referred the subject of investigating the charge against James Brien, a member of the last General Assembly, made in the report of the late Treasurer, made a report, including the testimony in the case, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday next at 10 o'clock.

[We will publish the report in full in Friday's paper.] Friday's paper.]

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. The House then took up the motion to econsider the vote on the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 2d of March, to neet again on the 5th of January, 1839. Motion adopted.

Mr. Phister moved an amendment, striking out the 2d of March, and inserting the 9th of March. Adopted.

Mr. Lillard moved to amend by striking

ut the 5th of January, and insert the 1st londay of December, 1868.
Mr. Dodds offered a resolution providing sat, when the Legislature adjourns on the th of March, it adjourns sine die.
Mr. Russell moved the previous ques-

Ordered. Dodd's amendment was then reocted. Mr. Lillard's amendment was then rejected—yeas 30, nays 44.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, providing for an adjournment on the 9th of March.

SENATE BILLS. An act to amend the city charter of Louisville. Passed.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Passed. STECIAL COMMITTEE.

connty where it is so raised—yeas, 14; nave, 19.

The sixth amendment proposes to except the city of Louisville from the provisions of the act—yeas, 8; nave, 24.

The Senate then adjourned (under the rule, 1½ o'clock having arrived) until Friday morning at 1½ o'clock.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Glass, from the committee appointed to visit the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, 200 copies for the use of the institution, and the usual number for the use of the Honse.

Mr. Lawrence—Corporations—An act to incorporate the Henderson and Horse-Shoc Bend Fence Company. Passed. ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of J. T. Young, of Lyon county. Passed— Mr. Phister—Judicialy—To authorize the sale of the Richmond and Irvine turnpike road, with its privileges and franchises. Passed.

Same—A bill for the hear of the courts of light and debts are evidenced by the courts of light and the charter of the courts of justices of the peace. Motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table. Adopted—yeas 40, nays 35.

[The bill increases the jurisdiction to \$100 when said debts are evidenced by written obligations.] kreut \$10@15 per bbl.
CANLLES, SCAP, AND TALLOW-We quote star
candles, full weight, at 22@23c; 13 oz. 18@19c; 12 oz.

35, nays 44.
And the bill then passed—yeas —,

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Browne offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer, as soon as practicable after the present adjourument, print in pamphlet form the general laws passed at the present session, and send, postage paid, one copy to each of the fall paid, one copy to each of the fall paid, one copy to each of the fall paid. paid, one copy to each of the following persons: Each member of the General Assembly, the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Register of the State, Treasurer, Auditor, Register of the Land Office, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Judges of the Circuit, Criminal, and Common the purpose of paying the debts of decedents, in certain cases. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of J. A. Jacobs.

Passed.

Same—Senate bill to divide the State into sixteen judicial districts. Reported the same with sundry amendments.

The Senate bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be itenacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentages.

to pay the postage on said pamphlets.

And then the House took a recess until

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

STAGE OF THE RIVER.

THE WEATHER

was delightful yesterday, but in the even

PORT ITEMS.

Virginia goes to New Orleans to-day. The United States is the regular Cincin

The Havana went to Cumberland river

The Empire is laid up, waiting for

ENGLISH TORIES.—Attacks by Euglish

of money for educational purposes otherwise than through the church. They opposed the repeal of the corn laws, the remission of the paper duties, and the re-

peal of the taxes on newspapers.

At last, they opposed the moderate proposal of the Russell-Gladstone ministry for an extension of the franchise, and then, through the manipulation of Disraeli, accepted the radical measure of 1867.

In other words, they have heen forced to

Mr. Eugene Haywood is now put down on the tax list of Illinois as the largest land owner in that State. He holds fifty

give way to the advance of ideas.

salt river after corn and hay.

boats out during the night.

portance transpired.

ght this morning.

sti packet to-day.

wo harges of corn.

with a good trip.

ack in the afternoon.

ic; resewed at 23@28c.
tipEs—The market is quiet and prices are
ady. We quote green at 6%7c; green saited 9 \$\frac{1}{2}\$; dry saited at 16\frac{1}{2}7c; dry tint 18\text{@17c}. RIVER NEWS.

\$5 25 in jobbing lots.

ONIONS-Receipts are light, with sales at \$5%8 per bbi, packed and in shipping order.

OFFAL-We quote brau at 28,50; shorts 32,631c; shipstuff 37,649c; middlings \$44,645 per ton; feed

shipstuff 37@30c; middlings \$40048 perton; feed meal 3tc per bushel.
PROVISIONS—The market is firm, holders standing for outside rates. We quote mess pork at \$230.25 to for city packed; breakfast bacon, Sbgar-cured, at 1601645 packed; dried beef 19@20c; clear bacou sides 154@155c; clear rib sides 1503 154c; shondlers 182124c; bams, sugar-cured, at 164.6174c, all packed; plain hams 156154c. Lard 166164c, therees, and keg lard 164.6164c. Rump pork \$3062050. Bulk mests—Shondlers 112.114c; clear rib sides 154.6134c; clear sides 114.614c. Provisicu market closes very strong, with an upward tendency. POTATOES-The market is active and com nerchants are seiling prime peach blows at \$3.60 23.65, and Neshannocks at \$3.50 per barrel, on or-

ing a light drizzling rain commenced falling, and the smokiness of the atmosphere rs. Jobbing prices range all the way from [373 ndicated some trouble in prospective for @4 per barrel.
Por LTRY-The market is steady. Dealers are rollfr-lm market is steady. Daters are aging as follows for poultry: Turkles 10%0125cer pound and \$12045 perdozen; oblokens \$2.7563 or old, \$202 50 for young per dozen, and 9200c per cound dresied; ducks, young and old, are about he same price as chickeus. At 8 o'clock P. M. the mercury stood at 16°, and the barometer at 29.47 and falling.

Business was a little brisker on the RAKS-4億4%C. NEFFRE-ABIJING clover \$12億13 per bush; red clover 第12億852 timothy 22 73億3 ; orchard grass \$1 75億2; red top 後2億225; Kentneky blue glass 22 73億3; bemp let 表2 8億275; Hungarian grass seed \$2 73億3; bemp wharf, though nothing of mentionable im-The Falls City, with a good lot of let \$2.56@2.75; Hungarian grass seed \$2.75@5; bemp seed \$4; Osage orange \$21 per husbel; onlon seis \$10 @11 per bushel for white, and \$5.50@6 per bushel for red; top or button sets \$7.50 per bushel; spring wheat \$2.26@5.50. Seed oats \$1. SEED PUTATOES—Early Goodrich potatoes, per bbl; \$0:0 do white sprout do \$0; do Cusco do \$2; do Russet do \$5; inte Harrisou do \$12; do Buckeye do 82. do Peach Blow do \$15. freight, came up to Portland at 10 o'clock A. M., and succeeded in getting through the canal to the city wharf by about 5 clock P. M. She discharged her freight, nd goes back to Green river about day-The pretty little Kentncky river packet

\$3; do Peach Blow do \$4 50.

RALT-We quote at 10%55c per busqel.

RREETINGS-Are steady. We quote 19%19c for
standard braudz; Osnaburgs 18%219c; eccording to Vren came in in the morning, and went The Tempest went to Memphis, and the

The towboat Frank McHarry went up ond; pure copper at 85@90c in boud; old copper The towboat Walker Morris brought np ধু: ১৩% ১৩. Tobacco—The offerings amounted to 134 bhds; hhds were rejected. I'rices were as follows: 4 bds at 84@4 90, 6 at \$265 60, 13 at \$2@6 90, 11 at 87 এ The towboat Valid went down from Cincinnati to White river with six barges of 90, 19 at \$5@8 95, 11 at \$9@9 65, 15 at \$10@10 75, 13 at

11@11 75, 6 at \$12@12 75, 3 at \$13@13 55, 2 at \$14@14 14, at \$17, and 4 at \$18@18 50. Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market. Cetton opeued steady and closed dull and love les of 4,100 baies at 25% for middling uplands. Flour-Receipts of 2,07 bbls; market heavedinm and good grades 1020 clover; asket 20 bbls at \$8 0000 for cars state; \$8 0000 for of Corn meal quiet; sales of 150 bbls city at §s. blisky nominal; 1,069 bushels; nominally 162c crysales of \$0,060 bushels at \$2.51 for choice No. crysales of \$0,000 bushels at \$2.51 for choice No. to the property of the p Nool firm and in Detter demand, at 42/260c for domestic fleece. Rice firm. ('offee firm, sugar quiet; Cuba 12/2

asses quiet. um firm at i4c for crude, and 254@28c for Petroleum firm at isc for crude, and 25%@2sc for refined in bond.

Pork heavy and drooping; sales of 2.850 bbls at \$2.350.259 for new mess, closing at \$2.50 cash; \$2.350.259 for role mess, closing at \$2.50 cash; \$2.550.257 for old do, closing at \$2.50 cash; \$2.550.257 for old do, closing at \$2.50 cash; \$2.550.257 for prime mess and \$2.50 cash; \$2.50 ca

at or lusheds of grain per steam at 91/d for corn at 11 d for wheat

LATEST MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26-11, M.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

TRADE AND THE MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE LOUI-VILLE JOURNAL,) Wednesday, Feb. 28

Strange to say, the agitation at Wash-

rgton is seeming to have little effect on

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

declined.

crpock.

Dary 19c.

Figure Cull and 53 be lower. By equiel. Oats owing that 153 c for Western in store. Corn heavy all norminal at 153 c for the winted Western in the control of the control o

rowins in Sale for Western in store. Corn heavy at discondant at \$12.4 to for use mixed Western attost, and \$1 as for old in store.

For kill and drooping, at \$28.25.25 for old miss, and \$28.25.25 for old miss, and \$28.25.25 for mixed and \$28.25 for mixed and mix gold, which went to 1123 to-day, and then General business in Louisville was ather more quiet to day than heretofore. Tobacco, however, was selling better, and the market was firm, especially in the lower grades. At the sales to-day 131 hlids, were offered and 28 rejected. Cotton was somewhat duller. The attendance at the auction sales was

good, but the huyers' and sellers' views were apart. Buyers act with caution, owing to the dullness in New York and Liv-At the warellouse, corner of Second and Washington streets, 307 bales were offered, and bids were accepted on 60 bales, at the following prices: Middling 201c, low midling 201c, good ordinary 191@191c, ordi-

These quotations represent the wholesale cash prices For small orders higher rates are demanded.

PARCEL AND ROPE The warket is quiet, with a limited deniand. We quote lichardson's hemplest rope at 9c in colls and baif colls; other brands washing roughly the properties.

leafrope at 9c in colls and baif colls; other brands macbine rope \$4,69c; hand rope \$4,69c. Richardson's bemp leaf hagging, 21c; flag bagging, J. II. brand, 25c; hand foom, 18c; india, 24,25c.

BETTER AND CHEKSE—The market is firm. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg cheese at 14,625c for new; factory, 15,605c; pine-apple 25,62s; Fuglish dairy, 1,001c. Country butter in crocks is held at 21,025c; W. R. In tubs in good demand at 3,035c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Dealers are paying \$3.70 dept bushel; selling at \$1,25,45c.

COTTON FLOUR Bass—4 bbl bags, bleached, \$12.50; % bbl do \$2; 1-16 bbl \$25.5c. Mining shares moderately active and lower:

The demand for cotton goods shated, owing to loss favorable news from Europe respecting cutton, which caused a momentary pause among huyers sere, but otherwise it did not effect the close of the varket. The cold weather has moderated, and are inquiry prevails for standard callcost; lest takes at Haile. The Merrimac shows some magnitudent styles in chlutz, and which saids are included. Few York Dry Goods Market.

Cincinnati Market.

one and the acceptance of the second of the ol.

ar firm at 133215c for raw refined, and 183218'; c

ard. Coffee 216225c

d unclauged. Clover 13c; timothy §2 103

dax sold at §2 25.

y dull at §336 15 per 100 on arrival.

toleum quiet at 4356 for refined free. Lindi §1 2861 22. Lard oil advanced to §1 1830 23

o. 1 and extra.

Chicago Market. Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28-P. M.

Flour inchanged; holders illm; sales of spring
extra al \$860 to \$8.

elpis—4,118 bhis flour, 8,642 bushels wheat, 41 shels corn, 5,515 bushels onts, 511 dressed an .344 ilve hogs.
Shipments-7,649 bbla flour, 450 loushels wheat
,568 do ccrn, i,310 do oats, 211 dressed and 2,536 live

51. Louis Market. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.
Tobacco steady and unchanged.
Cotton-very little doing; middling is quoted

Provisions stiff. Pork sold at \$24.72@25. Bacon bnoyant; clear sides 145@35c, clear rib 140, shoulders 13c; sugar cared hams 165c loose; 11b, clear rib, and clear sides sold in the river, for March, at 12c, 125c, and 15c. There have been sold during rounds bacon and bulk meats for present and future delivery. Lard-not much doing; chulce tieres bald at 15c.

Whishy held at \$2.0.

Kreelpita-Flour 700 bbls, wheat 61 sks, corn 3,200 sks, onta 500 sks.

Weather cloudy, damp, and cold; indicating rain at 3:30 P. M.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.

Memphis Market. MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.
Cotton dull at 21 %c. Receipts 1,439 bales; exocts 2,346 bales.
Flour dull; surerfine \$7 50/8 50.
Fork firm at \$25/8 25 50. Bacon active; shoulders scar at ite; char sides 155/461c. Bulk aboutders scar at ite; char sides scarce at 145/805c. Lari 155/46 Coru 57/36/50c. Oats 66/80c. Bulk \$17/30. Bra

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI. OLD RELIABLE FAREN FAREN U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS. Fare \$3 50, including Meals & State-room ONE DOLLAR LESS THAN BY RAILROAD. One of the new and splendld Double-decked Palace Steamers

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PRINTING.

JOURNAL

111 GREEN STREET. Onlo Crississis (1987)

Express shares:

Adams. 71 | 73 | 73 | Merchants. 35 | 62 | 75 |

American 70 | 75 | Wells. 90 | 295 | 41 |

U. S. 77 | 68 | 73 | 51 |

And it is not rejected; assume toos south at \$1 so as a set and March delivery. Lard sold at 142 discourse or country, the set of record of 15 sold at 152 discourse or country, the set of responding the set of the many quite rad unchanged by 15 sold in the set of the set of

LATEST AND BEST PATENTS

Consols closed at \$8' (; 5-2s at 71's; Illuois Central at \$s; Eric at 44's; Cotton closed unchanged; middling uplands in nort at 19-d; to arrive at 3-mgblad; Orleans at 3-d. Steen 10,000 bales. In declined to 42-3 43 for mixed Breasting.—Cotton tending to 43-4 for California white, and 14a 55 for No. 2 red Western. Barley, Broylstony unchanged. Troylstony unchanged.

AMERICA D. WHITTEN, Master, UNITED STATES. P. CARTER, Master, Willieave daily at 4 0 vlock P. M., making sure connections at Cheinnail with all, the early moruling trains for the Eastern cities. The early moruling trains for the Eastern cities. The second modal lone on this liue of steamers are not excelled East or West.

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Fyou are suffering or have suffered from luvo

ary discharges, what effect does it produce

upon your general health? Do you feel weak,

ebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra

neys frequently get ont of order? Is your nrine

ometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on

settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stoo

dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated D

you have speils of fainting or rushes of blood be bend? Is your memory impaired? Is you

nind constantly dwell ng upon the san ject? D

tart or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless

is the inster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom

weak, and have but little appetite, and you attri

are never afraid they cannot succeed in business:

they don't become sad and disconraged; they are

one of your downcast looks or any other mean

ess about them. I do not mean those who keep

he organs inflamed by running to excess. These

ill not only ruin their constitutions, but ale

from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have

brought about that state of weakness in those or-

innacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and

lty is helr to, and the real cause of the trouble

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Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, Genera

Debility, and all diseases of the Urlnary Organs,

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ported from these sources, and the health and hap

almost every other form of disease which human

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Special Notice. The stand warming ON and after February 17, 1563, U Train will run as follows:
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Artive It Arshiv 5. P.M. 19 A.M.
Artive at H. bols L. 348 A.M. 1 5 A.M.
Arrive at H. bols L. 348 A.M. 1 5 A.M.
Arrive at H. 5 A.M. 3 30 P.M. Both trains from Louisville connect by way of analyllie or Nasby ie for Humboldt and Mem

> Tie 1:30 P. M. Irain councits at Humboldt and lengths for all points South. Tickets f r at points South by way of flum-dt or blem b s are g d e th r via Caras-Frants iense Nashville (r Chattanoora an I si at A. M. and 7 P. M. and for De a rand linntsvine at A. M. and 7 P. M. Sleeping Care accompany all night trains. Knoxville Branch train leaves Lo lavine A.M ir Leonano, ban e a d C ao Orchar runer ing by sase for all important points and ea' in Kentn'sg. The state of the s Bardslown and Knoxville Branch trains ru-

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APRIL ELECTION.

COMMON COUNCIL.

EOARD OF ALDERMEN, tlf'S L STANGLIFF is a canditate for an in the Eleventh Ward, for to

STREET INSPECTOR, W. D. BAGIC STANDARTY IS a cand date for Street spector of the Western Lists for Street lian. BATMAN Is a cand date for Street lianue; is the Western Lists.

W. Elti MAN is a candidate for Street in or nihe W stern Data L. fil dre STREET INSPECTOR, E. D.

AUGUST ELECTION. JOHN C. NAUTS.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE MARSHAL LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

MARSUAL CHANCERY COURT. R. H. SNYDER is S can date for Marshal of

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT. ase at nounce me a condidate, at the enunny

y e Chancery Court.

Dr. (1FO. A. HOKE is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisyl is chancery Court.

Ed the CET RLES M. THRESTON is a candidate for lock of the Louisying Chancery Court at the Aumental election.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

COMPONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

FORGE WILLIAM CARTTH a a candidate

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